FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 081 *28 April 1981*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Military Council Ends Session in Sofia AA 1

ALBANIA

Trade Unions Central Council Plenum Convened B 1
Kulikov Seen 'Tightening Screws' on Satellites B 1
Briefs: Guinean Ambassador's Arrival B 1

BULGARIA

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Leaves After Official Visit C 1
'Announcement' Released C 1
Fatherland Front Plenum Decision on Elections C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 24 Apr]
Kubadinski Speaks at Fatherland Front Plenum C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 24 Apr]
Iraqi Minister Ramadan Arrives, Begins Talks C 4
Zhivkov Receives Ramadan C 4
BTA on Visit C 5
Foreign Minister Proposes Dinner Toast in Ankara C 6
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 Apr]
BTA Commentator on Mladenov's Visit to Turkey C 6
Zhivkov Meets Soviet Specialists in Sofia C 7
Andrey Lukanov Meets Romania's Burtica in Ruse C 7
Papandreou-Led PASOK Delegation Pays Visit C 8
Zimbabwe Leaders Greeted on Anniversary C 8
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 18 Apr]
Danish Ambassador Serup Presented Award C 9
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 Apr]
Zhivkov Receives DKP's Congratulations on Reelection C 9
Husak Telegraphs Thanks for Zhivkov's Greetings C 9
Karmal Greeted on April Revolution's Anniversary C 9
Dzhurov Attends Civil Defense Anniversary Event C 10
Constituency Approves Zhivkov's Nomination as Deputy C 10
Briefs: New Nuclear Reactor; 'Intercosmos' Program; C 10
Cultural Ties; Ship for Latin America

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Hoffmann Receives Polish Agricultural TU Leader D 1
Officials Comment on Socialist View Toward Poland D 1
Worker Compares 1968 in CSSR With Polish Situation D 3
U.S. Grain Decision, Military Policy Examined D 3
'Of No Avail' D 3
'Respect the Existing Balance' D 5
Apro, Delegation Meet Leaders, End Visit D 5
Talks With Party Officials D 5
Apro Holds Press Conference D 6
Further Reportage on Iraqi Minister's Visit D 6
Dinner Speeches D 6
Cooperation Protocols Signed D 7

More on Afghan Foreign Minister Dost's Visit D 8
Meeting With Husak D 8
Prague Rally [RUDE PRAVO 24 Apr] D 8
Joint Communique 26 Apr D 9
[Kabul BAKHTAR]
Chnoupek Sees Off Arab League's Chedli Klibi D 11
Leaders Greet Syrian Counterparts on National Day D 11
[RUDE PRAVO 17 Apr]
Husak Congratulates Honecker on Reelection D 11
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Apr]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DPA: Herrmann on Counterrevolution in Poland E 1
DPA: GDR Paper Omits Remarks E 1
ADN Reports Speech E 1
MSZMP's Karoly Nemeth Addresses 10th SED Congress E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Apr]
Radio Commentary: U.S. Grain Embargo 'Boomeranged' E 5
U.S. Experiments in Chemical Warfare Criticized E 6
ADN Interviews Vietnamese Foreign Minister Thach E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Apr]
Chea Sim Addresses Construction Workers Meeting E 8
[Phnom Penh]
West Berlin Official Meets With Ambassador Mueller E 10
Foreign Leaders Congratulate Honecker on Reelection E 10
Poland's Kania [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Apr] E 10
Janos Kadar [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Apr] E 10
Castro's Congratulations E 11
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25-26 Apr]
North Korea's Kim Il-song E 11
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Apr]
Le Duan for VCP [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Apr] E 11
Mongolian Greetings E 12
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Apr]
Reagan Thanks Honecker for Recovery Wishes E 12
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Apr]
Erich Honecker Congratulates 'Arafat on Reelection E 12
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Apr]
Mittag Meets With Directors, Industrial Organizers E 13
Sport and Technology Society Strengthens Defense E 14
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Apr]
Court Sentences Two West Berliners to Prison Terms E 14

HUNGARY

Berend, Berecz View Socialist Economies, Poland F 1
U.S. Grain Embargo Against USSR 'Has Failed' F 3
[Szabo in NEPSZABADSAG 25 Apr]
Austrian Minister Arrives for Official Talks F 3
Pahr's Arrival F 3
Puja Holds Talks F 3
Veress, Staribacher Sign Economic Protocol F 4
Aczel's Views on BCP, 12th MSZMP Congress F 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 Apr]
Gaspar Returns From Netherlands, Belgium F 5
Lazar Finishes Tour of Gyor-Sopron County F 6
Briefs: New Guinean Ambassador; Austrian Party Delegation; Envoy's Farewell Visit; Radio Agreement With Zagreb F 6

POLAND

Prosecutor General Speaks on Political Prisoners G 1
KKP, Prosecutor General Talk G 1
Six Detained G 1
Solidarity, Government Teams Continue Talks G 1
Labor Law, Strike Pay Talks G 1
Transfer of Employees G 2
Solidarity's Talks on Access to Media Postponed G 2
Academic Notes Need for PZPR-Solidarity Cooperation G 2
[KULTURA]
Calm Conducive to Government-TU Cooperation G 3
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY]
Examples of PZPR-Solidarity Cooperation Cited G 4
Returned Labor Leader Baluka at Szczecin Shipyard G 4
Baluka Profile [TRYBUNA LUDU] G 4
Conditional Freedom Confirmed G 5
New Chairman of ZSMP Youth Movement Elected G 5
Additions to Kania Speech at ZSMP Conference G 5
[TRYBUNA LUDU]
Torun Party Activists To Monitor 10th PZPR Plenum G 7
Local Party Meetings Prepare for PZPR Congress G 7
Further Report G 7
Jagielski in Lubin G 8
Barcikowski at Warsaw Meeting G 8
Gdansk Meeting G 9
Kielce Meeting G 9
Changes in Gdansk Voivodship Party Organizations G 9
Marxist Institute Analyzes Party Resolutions G 9
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 21 Apr]
ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Principles of Party Renewal G 11
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Views Party Role as Social Movement G 11
Army Paper Discusses Application of Leninism G 12
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI]
Suslov Visit to Warsaw Valuable to Both Parties G 13
[Lesnikowski in TRYBUNA LUDU 25-26 Apr]
Margueritte on Warsaw Reaction G 14
[Paris LE FIGARO 25-26 Apr]
Soviet Amity Society Chairman Shitikov Visits Poznan G 15
Delegation Ends Visit G 15
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on Soviet Treaty Anniversary G 16
Sejm Commission Discusses Trade With Soviet Union G 16
Deputy Interviewed G 17
U.S. Decision To Lift Grain Embargo Reported G 18
Concern Expressed About Military Use of Shuttle G 19
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI]
TRYBUNA LUDU Tells 'Truth' About Soyuz-81 Exercises G 19
[22 Apr]
Protocol Signed on Rescheduling Western Debts G 21
More on Agreement G 21
Symposium Held With FRG on Law, Culture, Relations G 21
Leaders Congratulate Karmal on National Day G 22
Friendship With Afghanistan Analyzed, Praised G 22
[Klosinski]
Jaruzelski Receives Mongolia's Choynoryn Suren G 23
Three-Year Cultural Agreement Signed With Morocco G 23
Leaders Greet Heng Samrin on National Day [Phnom Penh] G 23
Details of Countrywide May Day Celebrations Cited G 24
No Marches in Gdansk G 24
Jaruzelski Chairs Conference of Voivodship Leaders G 25
New Commission on Law, Public Order Formed G 25
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Urges Change in Price Policy G 25

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Reader Criticizes Food Sale Abuses [18-20 Apr] G 26
Construction Ministry on Eliminating Jobs G 27
Power Ministry Sees Possible Electricity Cuts G 28
Minister Comments on Power Industry Plans G 28
Coal Distribution Plan for Second Quarter Reported G 28
Production Figures in Nonferrous Metallurgy Cited G 28
Sejm Committee Deputy Chairman Views Economy G 29
Minister on Background of Faulty Economic Plans G 30
Government Discusses License Purchasing Policy G 32
Indictments Against Former Ministers Revealed G 33
Szczepanski Case Investigation 'Well Advanced' G 33
Prosecutor General Continues Abuses Investigation G 33
Investigation of Former Voivodship Official G 34
TRYBUNA LUDU on Need To Disclose Abuses of Office G 34
Wyszynski Illness Requires 'Extensive Treatment' G 34
Jelenia Gora Voivoda Resignation Announced G 34

ROMANIA

Communique on Nigerian Foreign Minister's Visit [SCINTEIA 26 Apr] H 1
CPSU Activists Delegation Concludes Visit H 3
Delegation of War Veterans Visits Soviet Union [SCINTEIA 25 Apr] H 4
Delegate Greets Italian Socialist Congress [SCINTEIA 24 Apr] H 4
Foreign Minister, Others Receive Italian Liberals H 5
Assembly Chairman Receives Canadian Visitors H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Kosovo Presidium on Causes, Consequences of Riots I 1
Hodza Attacks 'Some Circles' in Albania on Kosovo I 1
Sundic Analyzes Reagan's Lifting of Grain Embargo I 3
Turkey's General Ersin Concludes Visit I 4
Meeting With Ljubicic I 4
Received by Djuranovic I 4
More on Djuranovic Talks I 5
Ends Visit, Departs I 5
Syrian Information Minister Continues Visit I 5
Signs Agreement I 5
Grants Interview I 5
Meat Exports Hurt by Greece's EEC Membership [Marijanac in BORBA 14 Apr] I 6
BORBA Reviews 'Good-Neighborly Relations' Policy [Mandzuka 22 Apr] I 7
Mijatovic Receives New Ambassador to Iran I 8
Opposition Figure Arrested; Status of Others Noted I 8
Marko Veselica Arrested [AFP] I 8
More on Opposition Figures [DPA] I 8
Sarajevo Professor Discusses Concept of Stalinism [SVIJET] I 9

WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL ENDS SESSION IN SOFIA

AU231500 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 23 Apr (BTA)--The regular sitting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states was held in Sofia, the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, April 21 through 23 of 1981.

The sitting, which was chaired by the supreme commander of the allied armed forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, was attended by the members of the Military Council as well as by delegations of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the National People's Army of the GDR, the Polish Army, the Army of Socialist Republic of Romania, the Armed Forces of the USSR and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The Military Council discussed matters of the current activity of the joint armed forces and adopted respective recommendations on them.

The members of the Military Council of the allied armed forces were received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council.

The sitting of the Military Council proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and a spirit of close cooperation and mutual understanding.

TRADE UNION CENTRAL COUNCIL PLENUM CONVENED

AU231937 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Summary] The plenum of the Albanian Trade Unions Central Council was convened in the Cultural Palace in Tirana on 23 April. It analyzed the work and activity of the trade unions to raise socialist emulation and to work to fulfill the plans. Idriz Dhrami, secretary of the Trade Unions Central Council, delivered a report in which the main emphasis was on the "educational and mobilizational activity of the trade union organizations to reinforce proletarian discipline at work, to raise output in every field of production and to reinforce thriftiness in everything." Rita Marko, chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council, also addressed the meeting.

KULIKOV SEEN 'TIGHTENING SCREWS' ON SATELLITES

AU251442 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Meeting of the Military Council of the Aggressive Warsaw Treaty"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 25 Apr (ATA)--A meeting of the Military Council of the Warsaw Treaty was held in Sofia for three days running. Apart from the commander-in-chief of this aggressive treaty, the Russian Marshal Kulikov, attending were also the top military chiefs of its member countries.

According to the Soviet news agency TASS, the meeting which was presided by Kulikov examined the "activity of the joint armed forces and approved the respective recommendations". Though this meeting, just as the previous ones, was held unexpectedly and nothing in detail was reported about its deliberations, it is not difficult to understand what was discussed and planned in Sofia. The Kremlin social-imperialists are greatly putting in motion their instrument of war and military occupation, the Warsaw Treaty, "to establish discipline" in the fold of the "community" and to tighten the screws to any "disobedient" vassal. The tense and turbulent situation in Poland has created worries for the Kremlin, which is taking measures to strengthen its diktat and control. Therefore this unexpected meeting of the Military Council of this treaty was held to coordinate the future aggressive plans and to define the "tasks" for the allies.

At the time when this meeting was going on in Bulgaria, one of the main revisionist leaders of the Kremlin, Suslov, arrived unexpectedly in Poland. Commenting the "friendly visit" of Suslov to Warsaw, the news agencies draw attention on the fact that this visit is done only one week before the plenum of the C.C. of the Polish revisionist party, which will discuss the "policy of the party" to cope with the situation in the country. The meeting of the Military Council of the Warsaw Treaty in Bulgaria, the dispatch of the top Soviet delegation to Poland clearly show that Moscow is doing its utmost to willy-nilly dictate its social-imperialist will on the satellites.

BRIEFS

GUINEAN AMBASSADOR'S ARRIVAL--The newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Mamuru Ture arrived in this country. The ambassador was welcomed at the airport by the chairman of the Protocol Branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jovan Antoni. [Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 24 Apr 81 AU]

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI LEAVES AFTER OFFICIAL VISIT

AU271415 Sofia BTA in English 1312 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 27 Apr (BTA)--This morning Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, left Bulgaria. Yesterday afternoon he arrived here on a short friendly visit at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council.

The two parties to the talks discussed questions related to bilateral relations as well as current international issues of mutual interest. They expressed their satisfaction with the successful bilateral development in different fields and pointed to the existing possibilities of promoting Bulgaro-Libyan cooperation, especially in the field of economy.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed their concern over the present deterioration of the international situation caused by the imperialist and reactionary forces. They said they stood for continuing the process of detente, for curbing the arms race, for liquidating the hot beds of tension in the interest of the countries and peoples concerned, in the name of peace and security in the world.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Yesterday talks were also held by Bulgarian high ranking figures with the officials accompanying Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, at which concrete bilateral cooperation issues were discussed. At the Sofia airport the leader of the Libyan revolution was seen off by Mr Todor Zhivkov and other Bulgarian party and government officials.

Announcement Released

AU271420 Sofia BTA in English 1318 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 27 Apr (BTA)--"The relations between Bulgaria and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are developing successfully, in the spirit of friendship, in the interest of the common striving of the two countries' peoples towards progress and prosperity," is underlined in an announcement on the visit of the Libyan leader, Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi here. Mr al-Qadhdhafi paid a short friendly visit here yesterday and today at the invitation of the Secretary General of the CC of the BCP and President of the State Council of Bulgaria Mr Todor Zhivkov. Mr Zhivkov and Mr al-Qadhdhafi discussed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding the state and prospects of Bulgaro-Libyan cooperation and exchanged views on international problems of mutual interest.

It is stated in the announcement that the dynamic development of Bulgaria and Libyan Jamahiriyah opens up new possibilities for "expansion of the mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technological cooperation." Underlined was the necessity to develop cooperation on a long-term and planned basis.

"The two sides expressed their deep concern over the deterioration of the international situation as a result of the moves of the imperialist and reactionary forces who are provoking conflicts, trying to sabotage the process of detente, stepping up the arms race and creating a threat to security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries," the announcement reads further.

It is pointed out that Bulgaria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah "denounce the attempts of the imperialist states, and above all the U.S., to declare vast areas of Asia and Africa as 'spheres of their vital interests,' to create in them a network of military bases and to concentrate armed forces there equipped with deadly weapons, to label the national-liberation movement as 'international terrorism,' while they themselves are using terror and violence against the fighting people as an instrument of their policy.

Mr Zhivkov and Mr al-Qadhdhafi discussed the situation in the Middle and the Near East underlining that the moves of the United States for establishing its military presence and its striving to form there military political alliances under U.S. aegis, create new, grave difficulties for the establishment of just and lasting peace in that part of the world.

"The two parties to the talks denounce the aggressive moves of Israel against the neighbouring Arab countries and its attempts to get firmly established in the Arab territories occupied in 1967 using for the purpose the Camp David collusion," the announcement reads further. "They reaffirmed again their support to the cause of the Arab people of Palestine, to their right to self-determination, including of establishing their own state. The two sides expressed their solidarity with Palestine Liberation Organization--the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine," reads in conclusion the announcement on the visit of Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Sofia.

FATHERLAND FRONT PLENUM DECISION ON ELECTIONS

AU271340 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Apr 81 p 1

[Decision adopted by the Fatherland Front National Council plenum on forthcoming National Assembly elections, on 23 April 1981 in Sofia]

[Text] Decision of the Fatherland Front National Council:

In conformity with the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in accordance with the law on people's councils, as well as in accordance with the election law, elections for National Assembly deputies, people's councillors, mayors and people's councillors in the mayoralities, as well as for judges and jurors will take place on 7 June 1981.

The elections are a great political event in the life of our country, one of the most impressive demonstrations of socialist democracy, a school for involving the people's masses in administration. They will take place after the 12th BCP Congress, whose decisions mark a new stage in our motherland's development. The congress most vividly expressed the unshakable unity and cohesion of party and people around the Leninist party line of the April plenum, headed by the creator and inspirer of this party line--Comrade Todor Zhivkov--the BCP Central Committee secretary general.

The Fatherland Front National Council expresses its full approval and wholehearted support for the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. These decisions represent a militant program of the Fatherland Front as the largest sociopolitical mass organization in our country, which is the support of the party and the people's government in further building a mature socialist society. The report and decisions of the 12th BCP Congress represented a clear and convincing political platform for the elections.

The preparations for and the implementation of the elections will be organized by the Fatherland Front under the leadership of the BCP, with the active participation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU], the Bulgarian trade unions and the Komsomol organization, as well as of the other social organizations and movements.

The Fatherland Front National Council, taking into consideration the proposal of the party and social organizations and movements for the forthcoming elections to take part in the elections with a joint list of candidates, adopts the following decision:

1--The Fatherland Front National Council adopts the basic directions for the political and organizational work of the Fatherland Front during the elections for National Assembly deputies, people's councillors, mayors, people's councillors in the mayoralities, for judges and jurors, contained in the report read by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

The BCP Central Committee's accountability report, read by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the BCP Congress, and the decisions of the 12th congress are the political platform of the election campaign.

2--Political preparations for the elections will concentrate upon the work for the further intensification of the people's sociopolitical and labor activities in further promoting the struggle for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for the country's socio-economic development in the 1981-82 period and during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, as well as in comprehensively implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and its April plenum policy.

3--Joint candidates on behalf of the Fatherland Front are to be elected as candidates for National Assembly deputies, people's councillors, mayors, judges and jurors.

4--The candidates of the Fatherland Front for National Assembly deputies to the Eighth National Assembly whose names are contained in the list submitted are approved.

5--The okrug committees of the Fatherland Front, together with the other social organizations and movements are entrusted with organizing the discussions on candidacies for National Assembly deputies at meetings with the constituents in election districts, residential areas, enterprises, administrative departments, educational institutions, military detachments and so on, and to submit proposals for registering the candidate within the schedule prescribed by the election law.

6--The Fatherland Front National Council Bureau is entrusted with making amendments to the list of candidates for National Assembly deputies, if in the process of debates such amendments become necessary, by coordinating such amendments with the respective okrug committees of the Fatherland Front and with the central leading bodies of political and social organizations.

KUBADINSKI SPEAKS AT FATHERLAND FRONT PLENUM

AU271300 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Apr 81 p 2

[Report read by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, at a plenum of the Fatherland Front National Council, held on 23 April 1981 in Sofia, in connection with the forthcoming Bulgarian National Assembly elections]

[Excerpt] Having dwelt on the CPSU peace program, on the consistent, peace-loving policy conducted by the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, Comrade Pencho Kubadinski pointed out that the worldwide progressive public welcomed with gratification the remarkable report read by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general, to the 26th CPSU Congress and duly appreciated the tremendous importance of this report which encouraged the revolutionary optimism of all peoples fighting for peace, freedom, democracy and socialism. This report deeply impressed the hearts of millions of people who cherish the cause of peace and they promptly responded to it. The word of the greatest statesman and politician of our time--the leader of the tested Leninist CPSU, the leader of the mighty Soviet country, which is the mainstay of peace and the support of all mankind--was heard at the congress of Soviet communists. This is even more significant, since the constructive proposals were submitted at a moment when the reactionary, imperialist forces, and the new U.S. administration, as well as certain other warmongers in Europe, in unison with the Beijing leaders, are trying to impose and implement an openly hostile anti-Soviet and antisocialist policy and are creating a serious threat to the peace and security of the peoples in various areas of this world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is making a worthy and ever increasing contribution to the intensification of cooperation and understanding among the peoples in Europe and throughout the world. Our country has always devoted great attention to its policy in the Balkans. The great initiatives of worldwide scope which our country has hosted are clear illustration of this policy.

The World Peoples' Parliament for Peace which was held in our capital in 1980 won great international recognition. The international "banner of peace" assembly, held on our country's initiative, and which marked the beginning of the worldwide children's movement for peace, is of great importance for detente and international peace. The traditional international writers' meetings, the conferences of ministers of culture and cultural figures, as well as other forums of this kind, which supported the peoples' struggle for peace and for the preservation of the most precious human right--the right to life--can also be pointed out as events of the same importance. This consistent, peace-loving policy is constantly enhancing the international prestige of the BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The unity and cohesion of the peoples belonging to the socialist community, expressed by the vital strength of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, the unity of their goals and actions as regards progress, detente, peace and fraternal cooperation in the economic, cultural and other sectors are a source of inspiration and strength. They afford an opportunity for the existing difficulties in international relations that have been caused by imperialism to be successfully overcome and the enemies of peace and socialism and the warmongers to be resisted in settling complicated tasks and problems of the socialist and communist construction. This unity represents a guarantee that peace and socialism will be victorious and that its bright future belongs to the peoples.

IRAQI MINISTER RAMADAN ARRIVES, BEGINS TALKS

AU241917 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 24 Apr (BTA)--Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of Iraq, arrived here today at the invitation of the Bulgarian Government. The guest had talks with Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and with Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council.

At the meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmostphere, it was stressed that bilateral relations have made a substantial progress after the visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov in Iraq in 1980 and the talks between the first party leader and head of state of Bulgaria with Mr Saddam Husayn.

Zhivkov Receives Ramadan

AU251513 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 25 Apr (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president of Bulgaria, received Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of Iraq, visiting the country at the invitation of the Bulgarian Government. During the talks, a high assessment was given to the development of bilateral relations, especially after the 1980 summit talks in Iraq. In discussing mutual cooperation it was stressed that conditions have ripened for the transfer towards a new stage in bilateral ties on a long-term basis.

Some international issues, too, figured on the agenda of the talks. The commitment to the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation, to resisting the imperialist attempts at destabilization of the international situation, was reaffirmed at the talks.

The talks were attended also by Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

BTA on Visit

AU251919 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 25 Apr (BTA)--Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of Iraq, accompanied by a group of high-ranking officials and experts, paid an official and friendly visit here April 24 and 25, 1981, at the invitation of the Bulgarian Government.

During his visit he was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president of Bulgaria.

Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan had talks with Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and with Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. In a cordial atmosphere Mr Todor Bozhinov and Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan reviewed Bulgaro-Iraqi relations and exchanged views on some international issues. Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan informed Mr Todor Bozhinov of the successes scored by the people of Iraq under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and spoke about the conflict with Iran and the causes of its outbreak, stressing the Iraqi wish for its peaceful settlement.

Stating again its principled position on the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Bulgarian party to the talks appreciated the fact that Iraq accepts the initiatives for peaceful settlement, expressed anxiety over the continued war actions and called again for a peaceful settlement of disputable issues.

In the exchange of views on international problems, Mr Todor Bozhinov and Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan stressed with concern that through the fault of world imperialist forces, increased international tension has been generated over recent years, which posed a threat to peace and security in the world.

Surveying the situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, they spoke against the setting up of foreign military bases, against the deployment of nuclear weapons there and against all forms of external intervention into the home affairs of the states in the region.

The two parties to the talks said they insisted on the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and on granting national rights to the Arab people of Palestine under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

They gave a high appraisal to the successful development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries reached after the meetings and talks held in Baghdad in May of 1980 between Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president of Bulgaria and Mr Saddam Husayn, secretary of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of Iraq.

During the talks it was established that commercial and economic cooperation was developing successfully. It was also emphasized that the economies of the two countries offer good opportunities for further expansion and deepening of cooperation on a long-term and mutually advantageous basis. Agreements were reached on a number of problems related to economic cooperation and trade in 1981 and the main trends were outlined along which the further expansion of this cooperation in the 1981-1985 period will proceed.

FOREIGN MINISTER PROPOSES DINNER TOAST IN ANKARA

AU242036 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Apr 81 p 7

[Report on toast proposed by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, at official dinner given in his honor by Ilter Turkmen, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, on 21 April 1981 in Ankara]

[Text] Minister Petur Mladenov pointed out that the high level mutual visits, which have become traditional, as well as the meaningful and constructive talks between leaders and the friendly contact with the public are revealing new favorable opportunities for the development of relations between Bulgaria and Turkey. Petur Mladenov further noted that the bilateral economic links have a solid basis, that such relations are constantly developing and that the forms of mutually advantageous cooperation in this sector are expanding. Cultural exchange is significant as well. Direct contacts between Bulgarian and Turkish cultural and scientific institutions and leaders are also strengthening.

The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria pointed out that under the present international situation, characterized by tension, the efforts devoted to the preservation of peace, to the further development of the process of detente, to the implementation of efficient measures aimed at stopping the armaments race and at liquidating the hotbeds of tension are of exceptionally great importance. Petur Mladenov stressed as follows: The achievement of these goals is of primary importance for Bulgaria's foreign policy. The decisions and the concrete initiatives adopted at the recently closed 12th BCP Congress are demonstrating this fact. We are in favor of strictly observing the principles and tenets of the Helsinki Final Act by all states participating in the CSCE conference, Petur Mladenov declared. According to us, the Madrid meeting must be successfully concluded and must adopt decisions to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament on the continent.

The Bulgarian foreign affairs minister pointed out that relations with neighboring countries have always occupied a particularly important position in Bulgaria's foreign policy. Despite the complication of the international atmosphere, the situation in the Balkans is relatively calm with considerable progress noted in cooperation among the Balkan states. This progress is giving cause to optimism and inspired hope.

Dwelling on the question of terrorism, Petur Mladenov noted that the stand of Bulgaria is unmistakable. We always have denounced actions threatening the lives of innocent people. Of course, Mladenov pointed out, we should not admit to confusion between the term terrorism and the just and legitimate struggle of the peoples for their national liberation, such as that of the Arab people of Palestine, the people of Namibia and others who continue to suffer under colonial slavery.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs stressed that on all international problems, including those concerning hotbeds of tension, the countries of the socialist community have submitted concrete proposals to which the worldwide public is positively responding. Their adoption will lead to the liquidation of the danger of war, to the consolidation of security and to the development of cooperation as well as to the guarantee of social progress for all peoples.

Petur Mladenov closed his statement by expressing confidence that the talks with his colleague will result in further intensification of cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey.

BTA COMMENTATOR ON MLADENOV'S VISIT TO TURKEY

AU241420 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 24 Apr 81

["Good-Neighborliness--A State Policy," by Todor Stoyanov, BTA commentator]

[Text] Sofia, 24 Apr--The meetings of Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, with Mr Ilter Turkmen, his Turkish counterpart and with Mr Kenan Evren and Mr Bulent Usulu, top officials of Turkey, have proved one again that for Bulgaria and Turkey good-neighbourliness is a time-tested state policy.

The Ankara dialogue--an expression of good will and readiness to promote bilateral ties--was a successful continuation of the political realism proclaimed by the leaders of Bulgaria and Turkey which was once more stressed in Mr Todor Zhivkov's report at the 12th BCP Congress.

At a time when in other regions relations between adjacent countries are burdened by tension, Sofia and Ankara are following a policy contrary to tension. They deny confrontation and give prominence to the constructive dialogue. This common line has been expressed by the views of expanding cooperation in the field of economy, tourism, science, culture and sport. Progress has been made in marking the border line in the region of the river of Rezovo.

The satisfaction the two countries expressed at closing the negotiations is justifiable. There is no doubt that it will find a natural response on the part of the two neighbouring countries' inhabitants and will bring about a fresh impetus to the course of good-neighbourliness and understanding. This policy will be ever more stimulated because of the fact that the talks have touched upon such a major topic as the necessity of eliminating the existing tension and of continuing the policy of peace and cooperation throughout the world. This issue is close not to the Bulgarian and Turkish peoples alone but to all other peoples on the Balkan Peninsula, who have repeatedly born the bloody consequences of the war.

By their nature and purposefulness the talks held in Ankara are making contribution to the consolidation of the all-Balkan situation. The two ministers' consent that the Balkans should develop both their bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the fields of mutual advantage in which agreements have already been reached is of great importance. It could be stated that the established spirit of understanding will result in fresh expressions in the future. The meetings to be held by the two countries' top officials for the convening of which a readiness has been expressed in the joint communique, reveal and will continue to reveal ways for further constructive development of Bulgaro-Turkish relations. Undoubtedly all this will have a favourable influence on the political climate in the Balkans and in Europe.

ZHIVKOV MEETS SOVIET SPECIALISTS IN SOFIA

AU271820 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] On 27 April Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, met the party aktiv of the Soviet specialists working in Bulgaria. The meeting, which took place at the USSR Embassy in Sofia, was opened by Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed the participants on the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. He stressed the great successes of Bulgaria's economy during the last 5-year plan period, the development of scientific-technological progress and the application of the experience of the outstanding workers. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also spoke on Bulgaria's participation in the socialist division of labor. Special attention was paid to the great significance of the comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR.

ANDREY LUKANOV MEETS ROMANIA'S BURTICA IN RUSE

AU271702 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] On 27 April in Ruse Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Cornel Burtica, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee , deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Matters related to economic and trade cooperation between the two countries were reviewed. Bulgarian and Romanian economic figures and leaders of foreign trade organizations took part in the meeting.

PAPANDREOU-LED PASOK DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

AU271910 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 27 Apr (BTA)--Mr Andreas Papandreou, chairman of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), arrived this morning here at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. At the talks which started with a delegation of the Fatherland Front, headed by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the organization and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, it was stated that the ties between the two organizations are good. Common willingness was expressed to develop their cooperation in the interest of the goodneighbourly and friendly relations between the two nations. The Fatherland Front and PASOK have been maintaining contacts since 1976.

After a detailed information delivered by Mr Pencho Kubadinski on the socio-economic development of Bulgaria and on the tasks outlined by the 12th Congress of the BCP, Mr Papandreou evinced interest in the solving of problems in certain spheres of the life of the country. Underscoring the principled and consistent foreign political course of Bulgaria, Mr Pencho Kubadinski noted that one of her goals is the strengthening of goodneighborly relations between the Balkan states.

Today the PASOK delegation was received by the first deputy-chairman of the ministerial council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, who made its members familiar with the development of the Bulgarian economy. In reply to the interest shown for the forms of work to overcome the difficulties created by the constant increase of the prices at the international capitalist markets, by the raw material, energy and catering problem, Mr Todor Bozhinov underlined the great importance of the socialist community and first of all of the USSR for ensuring high and stable rates of development of the Bulgarian national economy for the overcoming of the difficulties related to the crisis of the capitalist markets.

The guests also met the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union, Mr Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the CC of the BCP. He made them familiar with the basic principles of intensification of Bulgarian agriculture.

"The most significant thing is the successful combination of agricultural and industrial activities with trade," underscored Mr Papandreou, assessing highly the Bulgarian agro-industrial complexes. Tomorrow the delegation will visit the county of Stara Zagora.

ZIMBABWE LEADERS GREETED ON ANNIVERSARY

AU231331 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a greetings message to Canaan Banana, president of Zimbabwe and Robert Mugabe, prime minister. The message expresses most cordial greetings and wishes on the first anniversary of Zimbabwe's independence.

We would like to assure you once again of our solidarity with Zimbabwe's people and government and our support for their efforts to achieve unity among all patriotic and progressive forces of the country and to strengthen its political and economic independence, the message reads.

The message also expresses the confidence that the contacts between the two countries' governments and peoples and the mutually beneficial cooperation between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe will expand and strengthen further, in the interest of the two countries and in the interest of peace, understanding and cooperation among all countries and peoples throughout the world.

DANISH AMBASSADOR SERUP PRESENTED AWARD

AU242047 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Apr 81 p 8

[Text] On 21 April Peko Takov, deputy chairman of the State Council, awarded Axel Serup, Denmark's ambassador to Bulgaria, the Madara Horseman--second degree, for his contribution to developing Bulgarian-Danish relations and in connection with his final departure from the country. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, gave a luncheon in honor of the departing Danish ambassador.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DKP'S CONGRATULATIONS ON REELECTION

AU241916 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received the following telegram from Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP]: On behalf of the DKP and on my own behalf we send to you most cordial greetings on the occasion of your election as secretary general of the BCP Central Committee. We wish successes to you and to your party in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

HUSAK TELEGRAPHS THANKS FOR ZHIVKOV'S GREETINGS

AU241755 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received a telegram of gratitude from Gustav Husak in connection with the greetings message sent by Todor Zhivkov on Husak's being elected CZCP Central Committee secretary general. The telegram emphasizes the Czechoslovak communists' firm determination to continue strengthening and deepening the fraternal alliance, friendship and cooperation between our two parties and countries as well as to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist countries in their struggle for the victory of socialism, peace and progress.

The telegram also expresses wishes for further successes in the work for socialist prosperity of our country and of the Bulgarian people.

KARMAL GREETED ON APRIL REVOLUTION'S ANNIVERSARY

AU261926 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 26 Apr 81

["Most Cordial Greetings"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 26 Apr (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president, and Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, have sent a cable of greetings to the secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Mr Babrak Karmal, on the third anniversary of the victorious April revolution. Bulgaria supports fully the principled and profoundly peaceful foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and considers that the constructive proposals of the Afghan Government of May 14, 1980, represent a solid basis for the establishment of goodneighborly relations and for the stabilization of the situation in the region, reads the cable.

We hold in high esteem the brisk activity of Afghanistan aimed at deepening the relations of cooperations with the member-countries of the non-alignment movement, aimed at friendship with all progressive and democratic forces in the world.

On the day of the third anniversary of the April revolution, Bulgaria, together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and all the peaceloving forces in the world, reaffirms her solidarity with the friendly Afghan people and wishes them new successes in their efforts at overcoming the difficulties created by the international imperialist forces, by the Chinese hegemonists and the reaction forces in defence of the independence and the territorial integrity of the country and the building of the new society.

DZHUROV ATTENDS CIVIL DEFENSE ANNIVERSARY EVENT

AU272030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] On 27 April in Sofia the 30th anniversary of Bulgaria's civil defense was cordially marked. Comrades Dobri Dzhurov and Georgi Yordanov, as well as Col Gen Velko Paljin, BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department head, deputy ministers of national defense, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army, civil defense figures, military attaches of the socialist countries and many citizens came to Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall to take part in the event.

Col Gen Tencho Papazov, deputy minister of national defense and commander of national defense, spoke on civil defense's role and tasks.

CONSTITUENCY APPROVES ZHIVKOV'S NOMINATION AS DEPUTY

AU242050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Summary] "Constituency No 281 in Sofia today approved the candidacy of Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, as candidate-deputy." Georgi Georgiev, first secretary of Sofia regional party committee, spoke on Todor Zhivkov's contribution to the development of the country and of the region itself.

BRIEFS

NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR--In the port of the Kozloduy nuclear power station, the fourth nuclear reactor has arrived from the Soviet Union, which is scheduled to be commissioned this year. Despite certain difficulties caused by the rising Danube River waters, the reactor was transported to the power station by special equipment. Tonight it will be stored in the so-called control shaft, where throughout 45 days workers of the brigade, led by Gospodin Yordanov, twice hero of socialist labor, will prepare it for being installed in the fourth reactor department. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 3 Apr 81 AU]

'INTERCOSMOS' PROGRAM--Varna, 24 Apr (BTA)--A session of space biology and medicine along the lines of the "Intercosmos" program of the socialist countries was held here. The session analyzed the implementation of the joint developments and discussed and signed the plans for the year 1982. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 24 Apr 81 AU]

CULTURAL TIES--Sofia, 25 Apr (BTA)--Today Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the committee for culture, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, received a delegation of Geneva led by the city's mayor, Mr (Renais Emeneguer). At the friendly talk they touched on questions related to the expansion and diversification of cultural exchanges and Bulgaro-Swiss cooperation. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 25 Apr 81 AU]

SHIP FOR LATIN AMERICA--Sofia, 21 Apr (BTA)--In one of the construction docks of the "Georgi Dimitrov" shipbuilding combined works the building of a new 25,000 ton bulk cargo ship is already under way. A ship of Bulgarian make will be exported to Latin America for the first time. In the first year of the eighth five-year period Bulgarian ships will be purchased by firms of Holland, the FRG, the Philippines, Cuba and other countries. The chief is the Soviet Union. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 21 Apr 81 AU]

HOFFMANN RECEIVES POLISH AGRICULTURAL TU LEADER

LD271636 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Today Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received a three-member delegation of the agricultural workers' trade union from the Polish People's Republic, headed by its chairman, Stanislaw Hasiak. In a friendly talk they reviewed the development of bilateral relations to date and assessed the prospects for the future extension of cooperation between the two countries' agricultural workers' trade unions.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON SOCIALIST VIEW TOWARD POLAND

LD371550 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 1640 GMT on 23 April carries a live or recorded broadcast of a phone-in program titled "On Topical International Issues Following the Congresses of Communist Parties of the Socialist Countries." The moderator of the program, who is unidentified, introduces the following members of the panel: Jan Risko, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member; Vladimir Janku, deputy head of the International Affairs Department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Mecislav Jablosnsky, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Milos Vejvoda, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The panel members answer questions about the role of the congresses in the development of international relations. The questions and answers cover a broad range of international issues and how they relate to discussions that took place at recent party congresses in socialist countries.

The discussion then turns to a viewer's question on how other socialist countries view developments in Poland. An unidentified panel member says, "I would like to say in answer to this question that the socialist countries already adopted a common stand to the developments in Poland at the meeting of the highest representatives of the socialist countries which was held in Moscow in December last year. But since then a number of the leading representatives of the socialist countries addressed themselves to this development both at the individual congresses of their respective parties and on numerous occasions, and in accordance with how developments in Poland continue. They have also used various formulations. The listener apparently proceeds from the fact that Western propaganda and in particular Western journalists have a tendency to deduce or construe from various formulations that certain socialist countries have different viewpoints. This, of course, does not tally with reality, because the viewpoint of the socialist countries is identical and in accord with our viewpoint. All the socialist countries together share their concern about the fate of socialism in Poland. They are in accord in viewing the dangers threatening socialism in Poland from the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces, whose pressure is growing day by day. The PZPR, too, has the support of all of us in the struggle against these forces and we believe that it will succeed in mastering the situation, countering resolutely these forces and routing them."

After a number of questions and answers on a variety of international issues the moderator returns the discussion to the subject of Poland. He says, "I have here several questions that could be summed up as follows: At our 16th congress several speakers addressed themselves to the situation in Poland. Comrade Husak spoke about it and Comrade Brezhnev, too, mentioned it. The question asked by Marie Postradova from Prague is did these speeches arouse attention abroad and in particular in the West and what kind. Linked with this question is the one sent by Comrade Florian from Brno: Comrade Bilak said at the SED Congress that we have adopted a hard line toward Poland. Where does this hardness lie? A lot of other viewers have asked similar questions.

An unidentified panel member offers the following reply: "Somewhere between the end of our congress and the beginning of the SED Congress in Berlin, the American mass media were trying to prove to their subscribers that both the CPCZ and the SED congresses had one main purpose and objective, that is, discussing the Polish issue. This is naturally nonsense, because congresses primarily discuss a report on the existing development, a program for the future development and the like. But it is of course understandable that the Polish issue should have been the subject of these deliberations. Let us, therefore, recall in more accurate detail what was said at our congress. It was said, through the mouth of Comrade Husak, that our party and our people fully support communists, the working class, the working people and all true supporters of socialism. They support real Polish patriots in their efforts to ward off the attack of reaction, to resolve the accumulated problems and to consolidate the socialist social system. This is a crystal clear stance.

"And regarding the quotation of Comrade Bilak's words, well, this was somewhat inaccurate. The fact is that Comrade Bilak said in Erfurt, during a visit to a factory that, to quote it accurately, 'The West rebukes both you and us for maintaining a hard line towards Poland. We do not hold such a hard line,' he said. 'Poland is our friend and ally. We hold and shall hold a hard line against counterrevolutionaries, against those who subvert and weaken socialism.'"

"It is possible to say that the bourgeois communication media have been promoting hysteria during the past few months around some kind of a threat to Poland. Does such a threat exist? It is necessary to say that it does exist, particularly on the part of domestic counterrevolutionary forces, which would like to alter the character of Poland. And it also exists from those imperialist forces, the adventurists and particularly the United States which would like to provoke some kind of catastrophic development because they need it as a pretext in order to sail fully into the cold war. After all, it goes literally right against their grain, so to speak, to listen to the recommendations of their own allies that they should enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union, that they should engage in talks about medium-range missiles, that they should be more moderate regarding their threats against El Salvador and the like. They need to cast all this aside, I would say, to manipulate their allies to adopt a stand whereby they would blindly follow American cold war policy.

Today we are witnessing a kind of paradoxical, I would say unprecedented, phenomenon. On the one side, these imperialist circles are literally pouring fuel on the flames, while on the other side, the United States itself, and I have in mind for an example the December session of the leading NATO bodies, is trying to create a mechanism, formulated in advance and made clear in advance, which would oblige its allies to blind obedience to the United States. Apparently, they drew the appropriate lesson from the experiences of last year's Olympic games, when the United States declared a boycott, which in the end ended in a debacle. Simply, they need on the one hand to aggravate the situation, (?mould) it into some kind of catastrophic situation, and on the other hand to misuse it in order to manipulate their allies and the whole world and drive them full steam into the cold war."

Another unidentified panel member then concludes the discussion on Poland. He says, "I would only like to add that in reality this policy of the West harms the Polish people, because they are encouraging counterrevolution and trying to provoke a situation that means strikes, bad production, the nonfulfillment of the plan and naturally, as a result of this, a worsening of living standards. It is the Polish people who are paying for this and who will also pay for it most in the future."

The program then concludes with several questions from viewers on the U.S. threat to Cuba and on the future of detente.

WORKER COMPARES 1968 IN CSSR WITH POLISH SITUATION

LD271747 Prague in Polish to Poland 0500 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] In one of our previous broadcasts a worker from the Praganational enterprise presented to us in a short talk his views on the present economic and political situation in Poland. In 1968 he belonged to a group of 99 workers from this enterprise who wrote an unambiguous letter on the defense of socialism in Czechoslovakia.

During this period hostile and antisocialist forces began to threaten the socialist system while dismantling the national economy. They were disorienting honest people, the trade unions and young people. They were making inordinate demands without considering the feasibility of implementing them. Through their demagogy they were belittling the importance and value of all achievements of socialism. They were attacking our alliance with the Soviet Union. They were cooperating with intelligence-gathering and antisocialist centers in the West. All this had one purpose: to result in the disintegration of socialism in Czechoslovakia.

(Jaroslaw Niekulewski), another worker from the Praga enterprise who belonged to the group of 99 who wrote the letter defending socialism, recalls today these years of crisis in our country. He compares these years of crisis with the present situation in the Polish People's Republic:

[Begin (Niekulewski) recording in vernacular with superimposed Polish translation] Today we are richer because of the historic experiences of the 1968-69 period, and we compare the events in Poland to these events or to the events in the Hungarian People's Republic. We have become convinced of the truth of the proverb about promises. When the West promises assistance, it always sets conditions which (?no) socialist state can accept. I am speaking here primarily of the United States.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, I would like to recall the revolutionary role of the trade unions and their organizations. In Czechoslovakia, too, some rightwing exponents wanted to exploit the trade unions to change the directions of our development. They wanted to weaken the socialist community. Our task was to rebuff these attacks of reaction and of the forces of world imperialism. And today this is also the task of the working people in Poland. The trade unions should stand on the side of the policies of the Communist Party, implement its aims, defend the interests and achievements of working people, build and cooperate in improving social facilities. By this I mean, for instance, kindergartens, leisure centers for working people and young people. The trade unions should find the correct path and not allow themselves to be used for antisocialist purposes. Some forces in Solidarity are supporting [passage indistinct] [end recording]

U.S. GRAIN DECISION, MILITARY POLICY EXAMINED

'Of No Avail'

LD281016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] "A Short-Lived Decision" is the title of a note on President Reagan's decision to lift the U.S. embargo on the sale of grain to the Soviet Union:

The U.S. embargo was short-lived; from the moment it was announced by one U.S. president to the moment another President lifted it, a little over 15 months passed. Compared to the large number of embargoes, boycotts and sanctions with which the West has been trying for more than half a century to damage the economies of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, one could even say this one ended after a record short time. The first U.S. attempt of this type announced after 1917 a complete embargo on trade with the Bolsheviks but was lifted 5 years later.

The well-known embargo on the export of pipes for oil pipelines, imposed by the Atlantic Treaty in the days of the cold war, collapsed 4 years later.

But regardless of the object, intensity or duration of these attempts at blackmail, they had one thing in common: They were of no avail. The United States has now once again recalled this experience.

When the Untied States violated its agreements 15 months ago and refused to supply 17 million tons of fodder grain to the Soviet Union, this was certainly not very pleasant for the Soviet economy, but potential salesmen, keen to step into the empty Soviet market, arrived on the scene very rapidly and only too gladly. It is generally known that the Soviet Union does not need bread grain, because it is the world's largest producer of wheat. As for fodder grain, the figures demonstrate that Canada, for example, last year increased its exports to the Soviet Union by 170 percent, Australia by 300 percent and Argentina, too, took up this advantageous deal. And the countries of the European Community--according to a confidential report--sold four times more fodder grain to Moscow than normal in the first 6 months of last year.

so, apart from fiasco and ridicule, the embargo was also a political debacle for the United States because, despite strong pressure, its allies could just about be persuaded to express verbal support while in practice they showed a far greater sense of realism and a sober appraisal.

But the entire embargo incident will not fail to teach these countries a lesson either. The West German paper GENERALANZEIGER, for example, wrote on this topic: In Brussels, Paris and Bonn greater insistence will have to be placed in future on the question of where one's intrinsic interests lie and whether the Americans are really serious when they insist on coordinated action by the Europeans. Reading between the lines, the paper recalls U.S. opposition to the current negotiations on supplies of Soviet natural gas to Western Europe.

It is becoming clear now that lifting the embargo was necessary for the United States, and according to estimates published in the Washington POST, the damage it caused to the U.S. economy totalled $[illegible].5 billion. Even though the economic losses were only one of the motives underlying President Reagan's decision, it was primarily brought about by the continual protests of U.S. farmers and their organizations, the grain dealers and transportation firms, to which congressmen from the grain states were no longer able to close their eyes. Another possible underlying reason was that the 5-year Soviet-U.S. agreement on grain sales expires on 30 September and that time has now come for negotiations on another agreement. American interest in these negotiations was expressed by U.S. Secretary for Agriculture Block who said that, according to him, it is essential to have a long-term bilateral agreement on grain deliveries to the Soviet Union. This agreement, he said, would be mutually advantageous for both sides.

Many of us wonder to what extent the lifting of the embargo can have a favorable impact on overall Soviet-U.S. relations and contribute, at least in some way, to the main problem facing the world today: armaments limitation. Unfortunately, one has to point out that the United States did not have this in mind. Yet it is an event that reinforces our optimism. After all, it has once again been confirmed that attempts at threats or dictating to the socialist countries are ineffectual these days, but they do damage their authors. Another fact that has emerged clearly is that until now, no one has ever invented an embargo capable of halting the objective development of the world which needs no weapons or sanctions but does need peaceful coexistence and cooperation.

'Respect the Existing Balance'

LD230952 Prague CTK in English 0806 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 23 Apr (CETEKA)--The new U.S. administration's military-political concept is directed against political and military relaxation, and aimed at negating significant results attained particularly in the seventies, RUDE PRAVO said today.

The paper said that President Reagan, despite all his formal statements that he favours limitation and control of armament, bases his whole military-political concept on upsetting the existing strategic equilibrium and on achieving a general military-strategic supremacy of the United States over the USSR. That is why he wants to cancel the SALT 2 treaty and dictate his conditions at disarmament talks.

RUDE PRAVO pointed out that the build-up of the huge military potential of the United States exceeds the needs for the country's defence. The U.S. Armed Forces should be capable of waging war and military intervention to ensure U.S. political, economic and military interests in the whole world. This is why the United States established the Rapid Deployment Force which is to be used to protect the "vital interests' in the Persion Gulf, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and the Far East, the paper said, adding that the United States maintains over 400 large and over 2,500 smaller military bases in all parts of the world.

RUDE PRAVO further said that the United States wants to subordinate the whole world to itself, to dictate its will to all nations and states, to decide about their fates and freely plunder world energy and raw material sources.

It stressed that, however, the new U.S. President will be unable to carry through his military-political concept only according to his ideas and wishes. He will have to take into account, just as his predecessors, the conditions in his own country and the world. He will have to respect the existing balance of forces between the USSR and United States, between socialism and capitalism, the reality of the present nuclear epoch in which the relations of peaceful coexistence have no acceptable alternative. He will be unable to ignore the growing effort of nations of the whole world for political and economic independence.

APRO, DELEGATION MEET LEADERS, END VISIT

Talks With Party Officials

LD260250 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Today the Hungarian National Assembly delegation headed by Antal Apro, its chairman, was received in Bratislava Castle by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, as well as by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council.

In the welcoming speech, Comrade Salgovic stressed that the visit by the Hungarian deputies is taking place in a period which is of a key importance for the further course of action in building our socialist society. He briefed the guests on the activity of the Slovak representative bodies and about their endeavor to make a maximal contribution to deepening socialist democracy, particularly by systematically increasing and expanding the working people's participation in the management and the administration of public affairs.

Antal Apro, chairman of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, stressed that Hungarian citizens have followed with a great deal of attention the recent deliberation of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

At the same time he noted the similarity between the resolutions adopted by the 12th MSZMP Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress, whose objective is an all-round satisfaction of the needs of the population. Comrade Apro also talked about the activity of the Hungarian legislative bodies and about the further deepening of socialist democracy in Hungary.

Apro Holds Press Conference

LD260300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2000 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] At the end of the visit to Czechoslovakia by the delegation of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, a press conference was held in Bratislava today by Antal Apro, the head of the delegation and chairman of the National Assembly. In his replies to questions put to him by journalists he singled out the importance of the visit by the Hungarian parliamentary delegation, which, like the previous meetings between representatives of both countries, has contributed to the further enrichment of all around mutual relations. Comrade Antal Apro also pointed to the joint effort of the representative bodies of Hungary and Czechoslovakia in deepening the principles of socialist democracy. When assessing the existing mutually beneficial economic cooperation, Antal Apro appreciated the contribution made by the coordination of national economic plans and the results of cooperation in agricultural production in the border areas.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRAQI MINISTER'S VISIT

Dinner Speeches

AU271326 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Apr 81 p 2

[CTK report on speeches made by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, at a 22 Apr Prague dinner]

[Text] Lubomir Strougal stressed in his toast that the recent 16th CPCZ Congress confirmed anew that the CSSR will continue to fully implement the principles of multifaceted support for an cooperation with developing countries. States that have opted for the path of socialist development and are waging a consistent struggle against neocolonialism and racism enjoy our solidarity and full assistance.

Lubomir Strougal further spoke on the traditional cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Iraq and the Czechoslovak participation in building Iraq's industry and stated that we attentively follow the development of the conflict between Iraq and Iran. Our view on it is unambiguous. We consider it essential in the interest of both countries to halt, without interference from the outside, as soon as possible military operations and solve the dispute by political talks. World imperialism is trying to take advantage of the conflict for its own benefit, to intensify conflicts in the developing world and assert its interests in that important part of the world.

The line of principled support for all revolutionary movements in the world is part of our profoundly peaceful foreign policy, the CSSR premier said. That is why we are friends of the Arab countries and will support every initiative leading to a just and complete settlement of the crisis in the Middle East.

We are living in times that are full of turmoil. The world is once again exposed to the attempts of imperialism, especially the U.S. administration's pressures, aimed at turning back the wheel of history. The nations of the world must be, therefore, vigilant and resolutely face up to all reactionary forces, the alliance of which threatens to destroy what has been accomplished in the past decades.

In concluding his toast, Lubomir Strougal stressed that it is an historical obligation to take part in the struggle for a better world, avert war and assert peaceful coexistence and social progress. He voiced the conviction that the talks that have taken place--apart from corroborating the principles of Czechoslovak-Iraqi cooperation--also had this objective and that they will surely be a source of new inspiration in the fruitful contacts between the two countries and in strengthening friendship between their peoples.

Taha Yasin Ramadan stressed in his answer that it is necessary to further intensify and expand the relations between our peoples and countries in the interest of joint benefit and advantage. He expressed the conviction that such multifaceted cooperation will not only be advantageous for our bilateral relations but will also contribute to strengthening stability in the world. He stated that, despite present complicated conditions, Iraq intends to continue the process of building its country, strengthening the liberation and progressive front in the world, countering imperialism and Zionism and intensifying relations of cooperation with friendly countries, proceeding from the program of the Socialist Arab Ba'th party.

The first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Government further said that the impetus to the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries was given by the visits and consultations of the two countries' leading representatives. Those visits have effectively contributed to a greater mutual understanding. The current visit is another confirmation of the importance of those relations.

Iraq is a country that is fighting for its complete independence, Taha Yasin Ramadan emphasized. It deeply believes in the policy of nonalignment and resolutely opposes the policy of aggression and expansion in settling international disputes. In this context, he characterized in the subsequent part of his toast the present situation and the possibilities of solving the conflict between Iraq and Iran. He further said that no just peace will be reached in the Middle East as long as the Zionist aggression and occupation of Arab territories continue and as long as the rights of the people of Palestine--such as the rght to self-determination, returning to their territory and setting up an independent state--are denied.

In conclusion, he emphasized the importance of Czechoslovak-Iraq relations, expressed appreciation for the previous multifaceted cooperation and voiced the conviction that his visit to the CSSR will contribute to a further fruitful development of those relations in the interest of peace and strengthening friendship among nations.

Cooperation Protocols Signed

LD242226 Prague CTK in English 1512 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 24 Apr (CTK)--Talks on the development of all round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Iraq were concluded here Friday and final documents were signed in the presence of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Revolutionary Command Council member and Iraqi Deputy Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan.

The main protocol on the results of the talks on commercial, industrial, scientific technical and economic cooperation was signed by Czechoslovak Finance Minister Leopold Ler and Iraqi Minister of Planning Taha Ibrahim al-'Abdallah. Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec and Iraqi Deputy Minister of Trade Khatim 'Abd al-Rashid signed a protocol on 1981 trade exchanges between the two countries.

The documents provide for extension of goods exchange focused especially on Czechoslovak supplies of engineering products and deliveries of a broader range of Iraqi goods.

Specific economic and industrial cooperation was also agreed. Czechoslovakia will supply Iraq with equipment for the construction of petrochemical plants, building materials works, and power plant equipment. Cooperation will be expanded in the production of tractors. Iraq will increase its deliveries of food products and consumer goods.

MORE ON AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER DOST'S VISIT

Meeting With Husak

LD242110 Prague CTK in English 1752 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 24 Apr (CTK)--Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received Shah Mohammad Dost before the Afghan foreign minister's departure Friday. Present was Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Information on the situation in both countries and some topical problems of their cooperation was exchanged during the cordial discussion held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and full agreement of views. Major problems of the international situation were also reviewed and the importance was pointed out of joint action and resolute effort of all progressive forces in the struggle against the policy of imperialism and hegemonism, for averting the threat of nuclear war and consolidating peace, for freedom and independence of nations.

Gustav Husak reaffirmed Czechoslovakia's full solidarity with the people of Afghanistan in its struggle for an equitable society. He also voiced full support to Afghanistan's effort to normalize relations with the neighbouring countries and strengthen security in that part of the Asian Continent.

Minister Dost expressed thanks for the solidarity and efficient support and assistance the Czechoslovak people are granting the people of Afghanistan in its just struggle.

Prague Rally

AU271302 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

["JV"-signed report: "In Firm Unity; From the Visit of the Afghan Minister of Foreign Affairs"]

[Summary] A rally marking the third anniversary of the April revolution in Afghanistan was held in Prague on Thursday in the presence of Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghan minister of foreign affairs. The rally was opened by CSSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Dusan Spacil. It was then addressed by Jaroslav Prokopec, minister of health of the Czech Socialist Republic and chairman of the Afghan Committee attached to the Czechoslovak Sociey for International Relations. He stressed that the Czechoslovak people will always support the struggle of nations for freedom and independence and aid their economic and social development. That is also true of our relations with the fraternal people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], he said.

"Shah Mohammad Dost expressed thanks for the support the CSSR is extending to the Afghan revolution and stressed that the course of the recent 16th CPCZ Congress fully confirmed that line. In a few days the Afghan people will celebrate the third anniversary of the April revolution, Minister Dost went on to say. Despite difficult internal and external conditions, we have succeeded in this time in achieving positive results and carrying out revolutionary national democratic reforms.

"The DRA is a peace-loving state, respecting all recognized norms of international law, Shah Mohammad Dost further said. In its foreign policy, it seeks close relations with the states of the socialist community, is an active member of the nonaligned movement and part of the broad front fighting against international reaction."

"The DRA is exerting considerable effort to normalize relations with its neighbors, Iran and Pakistan. However, Pakistan's military regime has given its territory to the disposal of counterrevolutionary gangs which are infiltrating Afghan territory daily. That is the main obstacle standing in the way of the development of good-neighborly relations, Minister Dost said, noting that--deplorably--the Government of Pakistan has not yet positively responded to the constructive Afghan peace proposals."

At the close of the rally, the participants approved a message of greetings to the Afghan people.

Joint Communique 26 April

LD270844 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0500 GMT 27 Apr 81

["Full Text" of Afghan-Czechoslovak joint communique issued 26 April on visit of Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to Czechoslovakia 21-24 April]

[Text] Kabul, 26 Apr (BAKHTAR)--"The minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and member of the Revolutionary Council Shah Mohammad Dost paid an official friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from 21st to 24th of April, 1981, at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek.

"The minister S.M. Dost was received by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak and the prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strugal.

"A consular convention between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed during the visit.

"In the course of the negotiations which were held in the atmosphere of mutual understanding and complete identity of views, the two ministers discussed the present state of bilateral relations with an emphasis on the period that has elapsed since the last visit of the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in July 1980 and assessed the possibilities of their further all-round development.

"The Czechoslovak side declared its full support to the new phase of the SAWR revolution in Afghanistan, which opened new vistas for the realization of fundamental social and economic transformations aimed at the creation in Afghanistan of a society void of exploitation of man by man.

"Both sides noted with satisfaction that after the beginning of a second phase of the April revolution the relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic had got a qualitively new character. Contacts between the two countries have acquired much wider dimensions both on the party and governmental levels as well as between their various public organizations. Both sides expressed their determination for further development and deepening of these friendly relations, contacts and cooperation.

"The Afghan side notes with profound gratitude and satisfaction the statement of Comrade G. Husak in his report to the XVI Congress of the CPCZ that the Czechoslovak communists and all the Czechoslovak people are on the side of the people and revolutionary forces of Afghanistan and support the brotherly selfless assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the Afghan revolution. The Afghan people highly appreciate this manifestation of international solidarity. The Afghan people and the government are also deeply grateful to the CSSR for the assistance it renders to the DRA in the development of its economy and culture."

"S.M. Dost stated that the Afghan people follow with great brotherly interest the creative activities of the Czechoslovak people and their outstanding achievements in the development of economy and culture which were so vividly demonstrated at the 16th Congress of the CPCZ. The Afghan people wish all the success to the people of the CSSR in the implementation of the goals set by the congress and aimed at ensuring the further progress on the way of building up a developed socialist society.

"An exchange of views on international issues confirmed a complete accord in assessing the present complicated situation in the world and of the standpoints on all significant issues. The two ministers paid extraordinary attention to the complex of new Soviet peace initiatives for an improvement of the international situation, the strengthening of detente and slowing down the arms race put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The two ministers expressed their full support of those initiatives which set a real peaceful alternative to the adventurist imperialist policy of deliberate whipping up of tension in the world.

"The Afghan side reaffirmed its readiness to begin without any delay direct negotiations with the neighbouring countries in order to achieve political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of proposals put forward by the DRA Government on 14 May 1981. Both sides viewed with concern the intention of the American administration to supply weapons to Pakistan and resolutely condemned the supply of modern weapons to the counter-revolutionary anti-Afghan bands of mercenaries. They noted such a step would aggravate still further the situation in the area and create additional obstacles on the way of a political settlement.

"Having discussed the situation in Europe the Afghan and the Czechoslovak ministers expressed their deep concern over the plans of the aggressive NATO circles to deploy the new medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe and in this way to tilt the existing military balance in NATO's favour. They welcome the new Soviet proposals aimed at promoting military detente and disarmament, at extending the zone of confidence-building measures, at setting of a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-ranged nuclear missiles in Europe simultaneously with beginning of negotiations on limiting or reducing such weapons.

"The two ministers confirmed the interest of their countries in consistently continuing and developing the process started by the all-European conference in Helsinki. They stressed the wish that the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the participating states of the Helsinki conference might bring positive results and contribute expressively to the strengthening of the process of detente, building confidence among states and to an all-round cooperation. The decision of the Madrid meeting to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would be of special importance.

"Both sides welcomed the Soviet proposals aimed at easing of tension in south-west Asia and strengthening of security in the Persian Gulf area. They supported the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. As a significant step for the creation of such a zone they regard a conference on the Indian Ocean which, in their opinion, should meet still in 1981.

"Touching upon the situation in other parts of the world, the ministers declared their solidarity with the struggle of the Arab peoples against Israeli aggression and occupation for the political settlement of Middle East problem. Such a settlement is possible only on the basis of complete withdrawal of Israeli military forces from occupied Arab territories and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own state. They resolutely condemned the separate Israeli-Egyptian-American deals and emphasized that all embracing and just settlement of this problem can be reached within the framework of a specially convened international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization who is the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

"S.M. Dost and B. Chnoupek expressed their solidarity with the people of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, defending their sovereignty and independence against the intrigues and armed provocations of the Beijing hegemonists. They support the proposals of the three countries of Indochina aimed at the normalization of the relations with the ASEAN countries and the strengthening of peace and stability in this region.

"The ministers pointed out that the Non-Aligned Movement, of which the DRA is one of the founder members, plays an important role in international relations and is a positive factor in the struggle for peace, international security, against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and apartheid, for the establishment of a new world economic order on the basis of equality, and the right of the peoples to dispose freely of their natural resources. They underlined that the unity of all progressive and peace-loving forces will facilitate the attainment of these goals.

"Minister S.M. Dost expressed cordial thanks to Minister B. Chnoupek for the warm hospitality accorded to him and to the members of his delegation during their stay in Czechoslovakia. Minister S.M. Dost invited the minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for an official friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The invitation was accepted with gratitude."

CHNOUPEK SEES OFF ARAB LEAGUE'S CHEDLI KLIBI

LD242207 Prague CTK in English 1811 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 24 Apr (CTK)--Secretary-General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi ended Friday his visit to Czechoslovakia, at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, and left Prague. He was seen off at Prague airport by Bohuslav Chnoupek and other representatives of Czechoslovak political and public life. Also present at the airport were ambassadors of Arab countries accredited in Czechoslovakia.

LEADERS GREET SYRIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU211849 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Prague, 16 Apr (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, congratulated Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the state holiday of the latter's country.

Likewise, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a congratulatory telegram to Syrian Premier 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm on the occasion of the state holiday of the latter's country.

On the same occasion B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, congratulated 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES HONECKER ON REELECTION

AU242043 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary

Highly esteemed Comrade Honecker! On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey sincere congratulations to you on your reelection as SED general secretary. I wish you much success in the responsible work for implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress on the path of further developing the socialist society in your country, for the welfare and peaceful life of the GDR people.

I express the firm determination of the Czechoslovak communists to further strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between our fraternal parties to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of further victories of the cause of socialism, peace and progress.

[Signed] Gustav Husak

CPCZ Central Committee general secretary

HERRMANN ON COUNTERREVOLUTION IN POLAND

LD271256 Hamburg DPA in German 1201 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] East Berlin, 27 Apr (DPA)--The GDR has further sharpened its criticism of the developments in Poland. SED Politburo member Joachim Herrmann spoke on Monday in East Berlin of "counterrevolutionary attacks from within and without against the People's Republic of Poland." This fills "the citizens of our country with anxiety." Herrmann, who is also party secretary for agitation and propaganda and who belongs to the highest leadership circle, thus went considerably further than SED leader Erich Honecker in his remarks about the situation in Poland at the 10th party congress in mid-April.

At a meeting of the National Front, an overall grouping of GDR parties and mass organizations, Herrmann also referred to the fact that the party congress stressed "the fraternal solidarity with the Polish communists and with all Polish patriots" who stand up for the defense and strengthening of socialism in their country. He repeated the familiar phrase: "We continue to assume that Poland was, is and will remain socialist."

Concerning relations with the Federal Republic, Herrmann referred to Honecker's statements at the party congress, according to which relations between the two German states can only develop on the basis of international law, equal rights and nonintervention. The GDR is ready for this. The Federal Republic must proceed "from the same constructive and realistic position." This includes abandoning "forever the revanchist doctrine of the continued existence of the German Reich within the borders of 1937" and operating on the assumption that there exist two sovereign states independent of one another.

Herrmann accused the Federal Republic of creating "additional difficult obstacles," which serve neither detente nor peaceful cooperation between the states through its "substantial participation in the NATO arms drive" and its defense of the counterarming decision. The relations between the two German states will be influenced by international developments. However, the development of normal relations will be of "substantial weight" for the overall situation in Europe.

The meeting of the National Front was called to pass an "election appeal" for the People's Chamber elections on 14 June.

GDR Paper Omits Remarks

LD280936 Hamburg DPA in German 0838 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Excerpts] East Berlin, 28 Apr (DPA)--The statements made by SPD Politburo member Joachim Herrmann at a meeting of the National Front on developments in Poland were not published in today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. Today's East Berlin newspapers did report in detail on Herrmann's remarks on relations between the two German states.

ADN Reports Speech

LD271526 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0906 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 27 Apr (ADN)--The National Council of the GDR National Front met in Berlin this morning for an extended session to discuss and adopt the draft of the National Council's election appeal on the 14 June elections to the People's Chamber, the Municipal Assembly of Berlin--capital of the GDR--and to the bezirk assemblies.

Prof Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council, opened the session in the assembly hall of the GDR People's Chamber. He cordially welcomed Joachim Herrmann and Erich Mueckenberger, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Erhst Goldenbaum, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party (DBD);

Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU); Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDPD); Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party (NDPD); Ilse Thiele, chairwoman of the Democratic Women's League (DFD); Prof Dr Hans Pischner, president of the Cultural League; Prof Dr Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairwoman of the FDGB National Executive Committee; and Eberhard Aurich, second secretary of the FDJ Central Council.

The election appeal was "a document of the unanimous will of the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front to contribute with high achievements toward the realization of the general line for the eighties, as resolved by the 10th SED Congress, which continues to be consistently directed at the prosperity of the people and the safeguarding of peace," Joachim Herrmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, said in his speech.

The Central Committee report given at the party congress "is an impressive testimony to the creative work of our Marxist-Leninist party," the speaker said, "of the ability to apply the cogent logic of the socialist revolution to the concrete conditions in our country, to give clear answers to all fundamental questions of the present and future. On this scientifically based course which has proved itself in practice, the German Democratic Republic--a cornerstone of socialism and peace in Europe--will continue to flourish and strengthen."

"The fruits of our labour can prosper only in peace. Hence, peace is our first commandment," Joachim Herrmann said. The GDR is consistently pursuing a clear peace concept; it takes constructive steps to safeguard peace, together with those necessary for military defense.

"In the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, we are molding an advanced socialist society. Thus we make our contribution to the advance of the cause of socialism everywhere, for anti-imperialist solidarity with all forces fighting for national and social liberation, for independence, democracy and progress."

Concerning relations between the GDR and FRG, which can be based only on the principles of peaceful coexistence between states of differing social orders, the speaker said: It cannot, of course, be overlooked that relations between the two German states are influenced by international developments. But it is also true that the development of normal relations between the GDR and FRG are of considerable weight for the overall situation on our European Continent.

The 10th SED Congress met with broad consent within the GDR, Joachim Herrmann said. The continuation of the policy of the main task and the unity of economic and social policies in the 1980's, proved that socialism is the only social order which realizes the well-being, freedom and dignity of man. Through the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress, the politico-moral unity of all classes and strata would gain in strength and power. "Through the will of all forces of our socialist popular movement, all parties and mass organizations of the democratic block," the speaker summarized, "we are justified in claiming with reference to the elections on 14 June 1981: the policy adopted by the 10th SED Congress--that is our election program."

During the runup to the elections the objective is to speak with the electors on the basis of our comprehensive, successful record and the clear tasks for the future contained in Erich Honecker's report to the 10th SED Congress on domestic and foreign policy tasks of the coming period. "The objective is a great democratic popular dialogue--at work places, in residential areas, in communities and families," the speaker said.

The election appeal showed clearly that the GDR is politically stable and economically strong as never before, Joachim Herrmann said. "All the parties and mass organizations united in the democratic bloc and in the National Front have made an outstanding contribution to the great improvement of our lives." Also in this respect it had become clear that in socialism, under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party, all sections of the population were directly interested in making comprehensive use of the opportunities offered by socialism for creative participation and involvement in managing the state.

Joachim Herrmann said that during the run-up to the elections we can and wish to discuss, in dialogue with the citizens, all the questions of our future political course. We have to get to know their opinions and proposals, evaluate them thoroughly and make them the permanent foundation of our work.

Joachim Herrmann recalled that already union officials from numerous combines, thousands of working teams in industry and agriculture, scientists, and committees of the National Front have pledged to continue the socialist competition movement. "Their answer to the resolutions of the 10th party congress," he said, "are deeds for their realization." We are sure that popular discussion in preparation for the elections will produce numerous ideas and proposals in order to reach the next goal: to realize a second additional daily output by the end of August.

To ensure the success of the competition "Our Towns and Communities: More Beautiful--Join In," close cooperation between the committees of the National Front and local elected representatives, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions, is necessary in order to more effectively direct the initiative of the citizens toward implementing the local national-economic plan, the territorial rationalization, and the exploitation of further local reserves.

All that which has proved itself in the competition movement of the National Front, the speaker said, in other words everything which is important for our economic development and of use to our citizens, we intend to retain and develop.

"The elections," the speaker said, "are an act of socialist democracy. Our candidates, proposed by the parties and mass organizations of the democratic bloc, examined thoroughly by their work teams, together on the joint list of the National Front, are citizens who have proved their credibility, their solidarity with the working people, their knowledge and expertise in many ways." Elected representatives and committees of the National Front jointly carry great responsibility to ensure that proper attention is paid to the citizens everywhere, that careful attention is paid to their justified criticisms and suggestions. Conduct and activities which are alive to the interests of the state are developing especially effectively whenever the citizens are extensively included in the shaping of their lives and state work. Not least this includes the timely flow of information, setting the right tone and the constant discussion of public affairs, Joachim Herrmann said.

[ADN promised more, but has not been seen to complete this item]

MSZMP'S KAROLY NEMETH ADDRESSES 10TH SED CONGRESS

AU271751 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Apr 81 p 5

[MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Karoly Nemeth speech at the 10th SED Congress in East Berlin on 13 April 1981]

[Text] Highly esteemed delegates, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades: On behalf of the MSZMP delegation I cordially greet the delegates and all participants of the 10th SED Congress. I thank you for the invitation and convey to you and through you to the GDR communists and all GDR working people the ardent fraternal greetings and best wishes of the Hungarian communists, of Comrade Janos Kadar and of the Hungarian people who are building socialism. (applause)

Dear comrades, with great attention and interest we have followed the Central Committee report on the work performed since the ninth party congress and on the party's forthcoming tasks. The facts cited in the report convincingly prove that the SED consistently implements its time-tested political line and that it successfully leads and organizes the whole people's work in building the country. As all true friends of the GDR, it fills us with genuine joy that your people, under the leadership of the party, have further augmented their historic accomplishment and have made further progress in establishing the developed socialist society.

You have solved great tasks although the unfavorable changes that occurred in the international economy have caused additional burdens. The national economy was modernized, scientific-technical development was accelerated. The living standard and the people's education were improved. The reputation of the GDR and respect for its industrious and gifted people in the world have further increased. The results you have obtained, in which you can rightly take pride, express the vitality of the communist policy which serves the people and enjoys its support, the vitality of socialism. (strong applause)

In your consistent advance on the path of building socialism you will implement everything for which many outstanding representatives of the German workers movement, many German patriots, have worked, struggled and sacrificed their lives.

We congratulate you from the bottom of our heart and wish your party, led by Comrade Erich Honecker, the outstanding fighter of the international communist and workers movement who is also respected by our people, further successes. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, the Hungarian people are also working to build the developed socialist society. In March last year our party's 12th party congress, proceeding from our actual situation, has realistically assessed the external and internal conditions which have become more complicated, and mapped out an economic development, which, while being marked by a moderate tempo, requires more effective work on a higher level. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan we focus attention in improving the equilibrium of the national economy, on modernizing the production structure, on technical development, quicker practical application of the results of science, efficient and economical management and improvement of quality.

For the coming years we have set for ourselves the goal of consolidating the accomplished results, maintaining the present standard of living and creating prerequisites for quicker development. These aims have the consent and support of our people. We do not live without worries; we have to solve many problems and to overcome many difficulties. But our people are confident, because we talk about these issues frankly and sincerely and--relying on the strength of socialist democracy--are seeking to find ways to solve these problems together with the people.

The people's power in our fatherland is consolidated. Our people, who are rallied around the party, work in trustful unity, in a well-balanced, good, creative atmosphere to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress. Our workers class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia day after day prove their political maturity, their socialist patriotism and their internationalist attitude. Our party regards it as its important task to strengthen the ideopolitical unity of our people, the socialist characteristics of our society, the collective spirit and the sense of responsibility.

We will solve our tasks because we can rely on the historical experiences of the party and the people, the unity of our party, the living ties between our party and our people. We are looking to the future with confidence, because we have a clear-cut program. Our people rely not merely on their own work, because they know that they have at their side such tested friends and allies as the Soviet Union and the GDR--they can rely on the close friendship and fruitful cooperation with the Warsaw Pact and CEMA member countries. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, I can state with great satisfaction that the cooperation between our two parties is marked by identity of views, mutual confidence and helpfulness. In addition to our world outlook, Marxism-Leninism, the ideas of proletarian internationalism and our common path and aim--socialism--we are linked by numerous bonds of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. We attach great importance to the well developing economic relations, which also include specialization and cooperation of production. The constantly expanding relations between our peoples, their deepening friendship also contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion of all states of the socialist community.

Highly esteemed delegates, in the present international situation--as has also been pointed out by Comrade Honecker--we see our most important task in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the joint actions of the fraternal socialist countries. The international situation is marked by inherent tensions. The extremist circles of imperialism have adopted a course aimed at upsetting the historically developed military balance, at heating up the arms race. Their anticommunist lying propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community poisons the international atmosphere, destroys confidence and renders the solving of international problems more difficult.

That also serves their goal of diverting attention from their own political and economic crisis, from the growing unemployment, from insecurity about their economic existence affecting constantly broader masses, and from the incurable ailments of the capitalist system. However, the imperialist endeavors are doomed to failure. The forces of peace, of national independence and of social progress--as historical experience proves--are able to check the adventurist actions and plans.

The followers of peace and cooperation, the peoples of the world, including our own people, have been deeply impressed by the responsible and well-considered way, the principled firmness combined with flexibility with which the 26th CPSU Congress dealt with the world political problems. Our party and our people have received the international course of the Soviet communists and the proposals submitted to the party congress by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his report to the party congress, with approval, and fully and entirely support them. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, our party and people have matched the events in Poland with unveiled worry. We believe that in the complicated and difficult situation that has developed there, hostile and anarchist forces are threatening the historical achievements of the Polish people and endanger the foundations of the socialist system. Together with all true friends of the Polish people we hope that the communists, the followers of socialism in Poland restore order in their ranks, join their forces, repel the enemies' attacks and overcome their difficulties. Poland's and its people's true interests lie in leading the way on the path of building socialism, together with the countries of the socialist community. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, I thank you for your attention and wish the party congress successful work, and the builders of socialism in the GDB successes in implementing the decision to be adopted here. (applause) Long live the 10th SED Congress! Long live the unbreakable fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Hungarian people's republic and the GDR! (strong applause) Long live socialism and peace! (prolonged strong applause. The delegates and guests stand up)

RADIO COMMENTARY: U.S. GRAIN EMBARGO 'BOOMERANGED'

LD252352 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] After long and bitter discussions the Reagan administration has decided to lift the 15-month grain embargo against the Soviet Union. The reasons for this are examined by Horst Kaeubler:

It happened as it had to: Washington believed that grain was an effective weapon of American foreign policy to be used at any time in order to blackmail other countries and put them under pressure. Yet 15 months after the announcement of the American trade embargo against the Soviet Union it has become painfully clear that Washington has scored an own goal.

The admission of the failure of the American embargo policy was not as simple, however, as it may seem. Although President Reagan stated during his campaign for American votes that the embargo represented an unjustifiable burden for the farmers in the grain belt, the administration hesitated for months about responding to the demands of farmers' organizations requiring the lifting of restrictions and expressing opposition to Washington in telegrams, letters and telephone calls. Yet it was announced in Washington in recent months that this was not the time to drop the policy of trade restrictions against the USSR. Powerful lobbies led by Secretary of State Haig exerted massive influence in order to retain the trade embargo as an integral part of the policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union. Right up to the moment when the administration announced the collapse of the embargo policy certain forces tried to tie conditions to a lifting of the trade restrictions.

However, after the embargo had already proved to be a failure, the continuation of restrictions by other means threatened to throw the American grain market into total chaos. Not only are farmers in the grain belt from Dakota to Texas still sitting on the unsold harvests of last year, but if they have to gather this year's harvest--for which they have run up perilously high debts at murderous rates of interest--again unsold into the stores then many are threatened with inevitable bankruptcy. For the American grain combines prospects are by no means better. They have to watch as grain exporting countries such as Canada, Argentina and others enter the grain market in spite of pressure from Washington. Wheat dealers in Kansas City, an important trade center in the American grain trade, are already drawing attention to the fact that developments are beginning to register on the international market which will not make it easy in future for them to regain their previous position. If one has large areas of land which provide such favorable climatic conditions that no special effort is required to harvest surplus yields, as the United States does, the grain mountains can make one lose one's sense of reality.

With its usual arrogance Washington believed that it was only necessary to apply the weapon of wheat in order to influence international processes, to put the Soviet Union under pressure. However this policy boomeranged so painfully that the fear of being smothered by one's own grain mountains became pressing. As President Reagan's chief adviser Meese said: The embargo is harmful to the American farmer. It would be a good thing if it were not only with regard to grain that Washington took a realistic view of the situation. The other questions which are negatively influencing the international climate are crying out for a realistic assessment in Washington's politics.

U.S. EXPERIMENTS IN CHEMICAL WARFARE CRITICIZED

DW241413 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1405 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Guenter Meissler commentary]

[Text] A sensational trial started this week before a court in the town of Pierre in the U.S. federal state of South Dakota. A former soldier has filed a suit against the U.S. Government for compensation due to incurable damage to his health caused by experiments performed on him with chemical weapons. Listen to details on this by Guenter Meissler:

This is the first time that a suit filed by a soldier against the U.S. Government is being tried on such a high level. The plaintiff is a former member of the U.S. Army who is 43 years old today.

In the late fifties the effects of chemical weapons, above all of so-called psychotoxins, including LSD, were tested on him and hundreds of his comrades. Today, almost 25 years later, experts say that the man is suffering from constant depression and a strong drive toward aggressiveness and murder.

The government's legal representative was not in a position to deny that the experiments in question had actually taken place, because there is an investigative report dating back to 1976. But what is again being attempted in this trial is to describe participation in these experiments as voluntary. Allegedly nobody was compelled to take part. As a matter of fact, however, films exist which record such experiments on U.S. soldiers. They even show entire troop units and the mass reaction of these units to the effects of nerve gases.

It is hardly conceivable that an entire regiment would have undergone these experiments voluntarily. Likewise it is hardly conceivable that prison inmates and patients of mental homes underwent these experiments voluntarily. In the meantime many facts about the unscrupulous misuses of these groups of persons as well have become known. People did not even shrink from endangering the civilian population of big cities and entire regions in the United States. Experiments with chemical warfare agents were carried out for many years in Texas, Missouri and Maryland and even in New York and near Washington. On this, too, incontestable proof exists.

The most shocking example for the transition from experiment to deployment is Vietnam. Tens of thousands of Vietnamese immediately fell victim to the United States' chemical warfare labeled as defoliation action, and millions of them are still suffering from its aftereffects. The latter also include thousands of affected former U.S. soldiers who now, too, have filed suits.

But the U.S. Government obviously is not willing to draw reasonable conclusions from this. In Afghanistan counterrevolutionary gangs were caught red-handed while utilizing poisonous gas grenades marked with the brands of American firms. And in El Salvador as well the army of the junta is increasing deploying chemical weapons. The U.S. Pentagon has huge stocks of these weapons, that is to say, in the amount of several millions of deployable units, part of which is also stockpiled in Western Europe, and above all in the FRG. Apart from this, research work is being intensified with a view to developing even new and more powerful kinds of chemical weapons.

The occasional attempt by the United States to depict its activities as a reaction to corresponding Soviet behavior is bound to fail owing to the fact that it is precisely the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries which for many years have been making efforts to achieve a general international ban on all chemical weapons. This has been done in the United Nations as well as in the Geneva disarmament committee. That such a ban has failed to materialize up to now is solely because the United States, above all, is opposed to such a stipulation which is binding by international law. This undoubtedly is not evidence of sincere intentions.

ADN INTERVIEWS VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER THACH

AU271815 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 81 p 6

[Report on ADN interview with Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam--date and place not given]

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, praised the GDR as a consistent and reliable partner of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the other socialist countries of Indochina.

Just as the GDR has in solidarity supported the peoples of those countries in the struggle against the imperilaist aggressors and has condemned Chinese aggression in the past, today it actively participates in reconstruction, said the minister in an ADN interview. He added: "In accordance with its traditions in the struggle for permanent peace in the world, the GDR, together with Vietnam, was co-author of the proposal to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation at the 35th meeting of the UN General Assembly."

Nguyen Co Thach outlined the political and economic strengthening of the GDR and its role in the international arena. "The reliable work of the GDR for world peace," he said and "the self-denying assistance of the GDR in the struggle for national independence have constantly increased its international prestige."

Undoubtedly, today the GDR is an important factor of peace and security in Europe and in the world, he said. Together with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact member countries it has always done everything within its power to ban a new world war and above all to maintain peace and security in Europe.

"As a member of the socialist community the GDR has always been interested in strengthening the community's power and is contributing to consolidating the unity and cohesion of the community," stressed the ministers. The treaty on friendship and cooperation with Vietnam of December 1977, which contributes to constantly further developing universal and long-term cooperation between the two countries, also serves this aim, said the minister.

Minister Thach paid great tribute to the GDR's assistance for the national liberation struggle of the peoples and mentioned in this connection the visits of party and state delegations headed by Erich Honecker to nationally liberated countries, numerous economic agreements and the sending of experts in economy, public education, public health and science and technology into those countries. All these are "vivid testimonies to the GDR's policy in favor of the struggle for national liberation." Thus the struggle of the peoples for national independence and against imperialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid would thus be given powerful support.

CHEA SIM ADDRESSES CONSTRUCTION WORKERS MEETING

BK261158 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Undated speech by Chea Sim at a meeting of (Cottbus) train construction workers in the GDR--read by announcer]

[Text] Beloved Comrade (Schuman) and other comrades and friends:

On behalf of the KNUFNS [Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation], the KPRC [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council] and all the Kampuchean people, and in my own name, I convey to the Comrade Chairman, the working class of the GDR and all friends working on train construction warmest salutations and lofty fraternal and revolutionary sentiments. I would like to also express my extremely hearty elation for being permitted to attend the 10th SED Congress and to hold sincere talks with all comrades working in this plant.

The GDR is situated at the most important spot in Europe whereby socialism and capitalism face each other. It is a state of the workers and peasants, in which the people have been freed from oppression and from being cheated. It has developed and is seeking happiness and prosperity for the people. It has close relations with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community. It has overcome all the obstacles caused by the imperialists. Many countries have recognized the GDR as a full-fledged UN member. In foreign policy, it has effectively implemented a policy to strengthen world peace and seeks fruitful international relations for stability and cooperation. In the late fifties, bases for socialism were consolidated and in the early seventies the third stage was reached wherein the GDR has a progressive, socialist society. All fields--political, economic, cultural and artistic--have been constantly developed on the basis of socialism which creates the conditions for communism.

Beloved comrades and friends,

Based on Marxist-Leninist concepts, the eighth party congress in 1971 adopted major objectives which were confirmed by the ninth congress in 1976. These objectives were aimed at strategically building progressive socialism in line with major socialist economic doctrine. They require constantly raising material and cultural standards for the people of the GDR based on the high-level expansion of socialist production, which produces most satisfactory goods and is based on scientific and technical progress. The line of the SED aimed at boosting the economy and establishing the people's welfare and stability has contributed to fostering the people's aptitude for strengtheing and protecting socialism.

The SED--born in 1946--laid down the historic task of providing for the needs of the working and laboring class, and has thus accomplished this historic missions. The Marxist-Leninist path followed by the party in line with the actual development and duty of the struggle has set the hot and conscientious direction of strengthening the socialist society and ensuring a prosperous life for the people. The development of the working class and the concentration of efforts on economic priorities have overcome all obstacles. Community spirit and discipline are directed to the production of machines which are the material and technical bases for socialism.

We highly appraise all efforts vigorously deployed by the working class--under the clear-sighted leadership of the party in close collaboration with the Soviet Union--to uphold the prestige of socialism and contribute to consolidating the socialist community in Europe. From their own experiences under the fascist Hitlerite regime, the GDR people are well aware of the dictatorial and savage nature of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, subservient lackeys of Beijing.

Beloved comrades and friends,

The date 7 January marks the historic victory scored by the Kampuchean people of all classes and strata in toppling forever the bloodthirsty and genocidal regime and founding the PRK--a factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This is the outcome of the vivid and vigorous struggle waged by all Kampuchean patriotic forces with the close solidarity of the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples and timely support and assistance from various socialist countries including the GDR and the progressive peoples of the world.

Immediately after completely liberating the country, all the people under the KNUFNS and the KPRC began rebuilding the fatherland. Thanks to the strenuous struggle of all the people and to international relief aid, particularly that of the fraternal socialist countries including the GDR, brilliant successes have been scored in the political, economic and social fields.

From early this year, the people all over the country have thoroughly discussed the draft constitution and are prepared to take part in the universal, free elections for the National Assembly thus consolidating the state power. These are indisputable successes which the Beijing expansionists, imperialists and all other reactionary forces ignore and try to undermine by all means. Recently, Beijing and the reactionary circles in Southeast Asia tried to protect and muster the handful of Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries--who are taking refuge in Thailand along the border--and use them to create the Kampuchean problem and demand the convening of an international conference to solve it. They have also hatched a new maneuver to revive the bloodthirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime behind the screen of Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan pawns aimed at destroying the people's security and further increasing tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Up to now, despite the enemy's perfidious maneuvers, the beautiful land of Angkor is still independent and free. The solidarity, friendship and close cooperation between our people and the peoples of Vietnam and Laos, and the socialist family--including the GDR--will remain strong and lively forever. The policy of peace, independence, democracy nonalignment and advance toward socialism has gained more support from the peace-loving peoples the world over.

The three Indochinese states--Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos--adhere strictly to the policy of peace, friendship and international cooperation. They wish to establish friendly relations, filled with goodwill, with the countries in Southeast Asia, a factor contributing to building peace and stability in the region. We hope that in response to the recent proposal of the three foreign ministers made at Ho Chi Minh City, the ASEAN countries will take an appropriate position beneficial to the respective peoples.

On the policy of peace, friendship and international cooperation, we express full support for the peace initiative of the Soviet Union made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

On this propitious occasion, we wholeheartedly wish the GDR working class successes along the Marxist-Leninist path and in line with proletarian internationalism. May the GDR headed by Comrade Honecker win more and greater successes in building socialism. May the bonds of friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and the GDR grow forever.

Long live the GDR! Long live the SED! Long live the working class of the GDR! Long live the PRK!

WEST BERLIN OFFICIAL MEETS WITH AMBASSADOR MUELLER

LD271452 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1326 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 27 Apr (ADN)--Councillor Gerhard Kunze, representative of the Berlin (West) Senat, met with Ambassador Dr Walter Mueller, representative of the GDR Government, in Berlin today. The talks, which were held at the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were on the question of relations between the GDR and Berlin (West). Ambassador Dr Walter Mueller proposed certain matters concerning questions of the city railway in Berlin (West), the Staaken border crossing point, environmental protection, energy supplies, and other questions.

FOREIGN LEADERS CONGRATULATE HONECKER ON REELECTION

Poland's Kania

AU241312 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, SED general secretary

Highly esteemed Comrade Honecker!

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey to you cordial congratulations and best wishes on your reelection as SED general secretary. We wish you successful implementation of the ambitious tasks set by the 10th party congress and of the continuation of building a developed socialist society. We convey wishes for new outstanding successes to the SED and the entire GDR people.

We are deeply convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties and between the peoples of Poland and the GDR will further develop and deepen to the benefit of our two countries.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Honecker, once again, best health, a long life and personal well-being.

Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary

Janos Kadar

AU242042 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] SED Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker

Dear Comrade Honecker!

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey to you the most cordial comradely greetings and the best congratulations on your reelection as SED Central Committee general secretary.

I wish you good health and much success in your responsible work for the flourishing of the GDR, the deepening of cooperation between our two parties and peoples and for the great cause of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary

Castro's Congratulations

AU271149 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary

Dear comrade:

On behalf of our people and our party I convey to you the most sincere and warmest congratulations on your reelection as SED Central Committee general secretary by the 10th party congress. At the same time we wish you the best successes in your responsible function, together with our best wishes for the further development of our close relations.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruiz, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee first secretary

North Korea's Kim Il-song

AU242041 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] SED Central Committee general secretary,

Comrade Erich Honecker,

On behalf of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey to you the most cordial congratulations on your reelection as SED Central Committee general secretary.

I express my conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and the peoples of our two countries will be further continued, strengthened and developed in the common struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of socialism and communism. I take this as an opportunity to wholeheartedly wish your party and your people new successes in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the SED Congress and you in your responsible work.

[Signed] Korean Workers Party Central Committee General Secretary Kim Il-song

Le Duan for VCP

AU242045 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker!

On behalf of the Vietnam Communist Party and on my own behalf I most cordially congratulate you on your reelection as SED Central Committee general secretary. I wish you good health and further successes in your high and responsible function, with which the SED, the workers class and the GDR people have entrusted you.

We wish further great successes to the fraternal people of the GDR, who under the leadership of the SED, with you at the top, are implementing the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress and are shaping the developed socialist society.

May freiendship, militant solidarity and universal cooperation between our two parties and our two peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism strengthen and further develop.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Le Duan, Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee general secretary

Mongolian Greetings

AU242044 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] SED Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker,

On behalf of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and on my own behalf I sincerely and cordially congratulate you on your reelection to the highest function, the SED general secretary.

The communists and other working people of our country have followed with great attention the course of the 10th SED Congress as an event of high political rank not only in the life of the GDR people but of the entire socialist community. I am pleased to state that the relations of fraternal friendship and universal cooperation between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the SED and between the Mongolian People's Republic and the GDR are expanding and deepening from year to year. We express our conviction that these relations will further strengthen and develop to the benefit of our countries' peoples and in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community. Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, I wholeheartedly wish you good health and new great successes in your unstinting and manifold work in implementing the programmatic tasks in the socioeconomic construction in the GDR set by the 10th SED Congress and for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

With fraternal greetings

[Signed] Y. Tsedenbal, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee first secretary

REAGAN THANKS HONECKER FOR RECOVERY WISHES

AU241358 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan has thanked Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, for the recovery wishes conveyed to him. The message reads as follows: I have been deeply affected by the friendly expression of your concern and highly appreciate your wishes for a speedy recovery.

ERICH HONECKER CONGRATULATES 'ARAFAT ON REELECTION

AU242046 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent the following telegram of congratulations to Yasir 'Arafat:

It is a great pleasure for me to convey to you on behalf of the people, the government and the State Council of the GDR as well as on my own behalf the most cordial congratulations on your relection as chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

I combine these congratulations with the firm conviction, reaffirmed at the 10th SED Congress, that the just struggle of the Palestinian people to implement their national rights, including their right to establish their own independent state, will triumph in spite of the intensified machinations by imperialist and other reactionary forces.

I am pleased to take this as an opportunity to again assure you, esteemed Comrade 'Arafat, of the GDR people's solidarity with the cause of the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

I wish you personal well-being and good health for implementing your responsible mission to the benefit of your people.

MITTAG MEETS WITH DIRECTORS, INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZERS

LD281120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Leipzig, 27 Apr (ADN)--A 4-day exchange of experiences between the SED Central Committee and the general directors and Central Committee party organizers of 157 combines in industry and the construction sector as well as nine other combines in different sectors began in Leipzig on Monday. The aim of the consultations between the more than 500 participants is to jointly examine and evaluate the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, particularly the Central Committee report delivered by Erich Honecker and the 10 main points of the party's economic strategy for the eighties which were formulated in it. By studying the experiences of the best combines and making an intensive economic performance comparison, specific conclusions will be drawn in 16 seminars for a further high increase in performance in the interests of continuing the policy of the main task.

At the opening of the exchange of experiences, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, conveyed to all participants at the meeting the cordial greetings and thanks of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, for the work done so far.

"The 10th congress," Guenter Mittag stated in his introductory speech, "opened a new chapter in the GDR's development. Its decisions are based on the firmly founded foundations of a policy which has been implemented consistently and successfully for over a decade." The congress had shown how this tested policy can also be continued in the eighties. Guenter Mittag named the prerequisites which exist for this, stressing in particular the fact that "the Central Committee is headed by that tested Marxist-Leninist, a communist in the spirit of the traditions of Ernst Thaelmann, our comrade Erich Honecker."

The speaker drew attention to the need to study intensively the Central Committee report, a Marxist-Leninist document of a scientific character, and to digest it intellectually. This study should coincide with a thorough examination of one's own work and then the required conclusions should be made.

"A prerequisite for the continuity of our party's policy is a consistent adjustment to new struggle conditions and hence a thorough adaptation of work in all areas," Guenter Mittag stressed, drawing attention in this respect especially to the great importance of the economic strategy decided by the congress. He described it as a comprehensive, complete document of Marxist-Leninist economic policy "which equips us for the eighties."

"By purposefully implementing the decisions of the 10th congress," continued Guenter Mittag, "we are creating the prerequisites for the GDR to continue to do justice to its role as a cornerstone of socialism and peace in central Europe." He stressed in this respect the great force of the combines, which are a decisive political and economic factor for strengthening the GDR and for increasing its international prestige. This was shown in particular by the development of socialist competition in which combines such as "Carl Zeiss," Jena, the "Walter Ulbricht" Leuna works. "Fritz Heckert," Karl-Marx Stadt and the Schwedt petro-chemical combine have already set new standards for an important performance increase during the congress, essentially without any additional use of more raw materials, material or energy.

Learning from the best, applying their experiences to everyone and making the best an everyday thing--this was described by Guenter Mittag as an important goal of the consultations and the main feature of qualified management work in all combines.

Those participating in the meeting include Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, heads of department in the SED Central Committee, members of the GDR Council of Ministers, heads of central state and economic organs, secretaries of SED bezirk executives, members of the Presidium of the FDGB national executive and chairmen of the central executives of industrial trade unions. After the opening session, the exchange of experiences began in the seminars. It will continue on Tuesday with a visit to seven successful combines, including some of the competition initiators following the 10th Congress.

SPORT AND TECHNOLOGY SOCIETY STRENGTHENS DEFENSE

AU271201 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Leipzig (ADN-ND)--The decisions of the 10th SED Congress have been met with broad approval in the basic organizations, the training units and the sections of the Society for Sport and Technology [GST]. This was stated by Lt Gen Guenther Teller, chairman of the GST Central Executive Committee, before functionaries and members of the GST in Leipzig on Thursday. Gen Teller stressed that the youth and the defense sportsmen, participating in premilitary education, become thoroughly familiar with the political-ideological demands and the requirements of the army service in the eighties. He called upon functionaries, instructors, coaches and exercise supervisors to further increase the GST's contribution toward consolidating the defense strength of the GDR. Here the political-moral, premilitary-technical and physical preparation of the future soldiers, career officers and noncommissioned officers of the National People's Army and the GDR border troops plays the main role, he said.

COURT SENTENCES TWO WEST BERLINERS TO PRISON TERMS

LD271256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1224 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 27 Apr (ADN)--Cottbus Bezirk Court today sentenced Otwin and Angelica Arntz, citizens of Berlin (West) and agents of the criminal Voelkner gang, for crimes under paragraph 105 of the GDR penal code, misuse of the transit agreement and violation of the foreign currency law. They were sentenced to 6 and 4 years imprisonment respectively. The Opel Kadett car belonging to the West Berlin branch of Autohansa, registration number G--M 591, was impounded.

As paid agents of the Bernd Voelkner gang which operates from West Berlin, they jointly committed crimes against the GDR. Orders and instructions were given personally by the head of the gang, Voelkner, to the married couple. As instructed they violated the transit agreement and unlawfully left the transit route. In order to disguise their subversive actions, they were accompanied by their 3-year old son. Apart from this, Otwin Arntz smuggled GDR money to Berlin (West) for shady financial deals. The infant was immediately taken into care by a GDR public health authority and handed over by the competent authorities to officials of the Berlin (West) Senat.

BEREND, BERECZ VIEW SOCIALIST ECONOMIES, POLAND

LD280002 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Interviews with Academician Ivan T. Berend, rector of the Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences in Budapest, and Janos Berecz, chief of the International Relations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, in the "Gravitations and Changes: East Europe in the 1980's" program, presented by Hungarian radio reporters Miklos Keleti and Miklos Lengyel; interviews are conducted by Keleti and are recorded--date not given]

[Text] [Keleti] Are the socialist countries capable of responding jointly to the challenges of the world economy, or are they all trying to find a remedy for the crisis by trading separate paths? In this program we shall examine this problem, namely, whether the current mechanism of the economic cooperation of the socialist countries can meet the challenge of the eighties. This was the first question we put to Academician Ivan T. Berend:

[Begin recording] [Berend] This appears to be of fundamental importance. The Hungarian economic reform of 1968 has been substantially upgraded in the present circumstances. It can now be seen much more clearly that this reform set out on the correct path, even though there was a lot of debate about it in the early seventies. Well, I believe that the measures taken with regard to the system of economic management in the last few years, since 1978 and 1979, clearly show the recognition that there is a need for substantial further progress. I think that this is a requirement of universal validity and need, and this also includes the CEMA mechanism.

[Keleti] These topics have been debated for a long time here in East Europe. However, how long will it take for a unified system to take shape which will then be able to respond to the challenge of the world economy?

[Berend] I think that the challenge can be met only if we react in a comprehensive way and if we shape conditions. The whole functioning of the economic system and the system of incentives plays a central part in this because they constitute together one of the preconditions of flexibility. However, I believe that the system of the selection and training of personnel and the taking of risks are at least as important as these and that they demand changes on a large scale and in many directions.

[Keleti] How realistic are the chances of change in East Europe?

[Berend] If we think hard about it, it is not easy because a great many issues need to be reconsidered. Naturally, a transformation of this kind requires not only a great degree of flexibility, but also a certain taking of risks by society at a time when a basic need appears for the safeguarding of stability and security. I would like to emphasize that stability and security are to be found in reforms and alternations these days and they are not to be found in the lack of change. Absence of change is the greatest risk in the present world economic conditions.

[Keleti] Social stability can hardly be promoted by the absence of an increase in the standard of living in East Europe. On the contrary, it has declined in several places.

[Berend] This is a great socioeconomic problem in the socialist countries of Central and East Europe at present. In the case of Hungary, the fact that the level of consumption has just about trebled in the last 20 or 25 years and that we have now reached the end of the most favorable period in the level of consumption and standard of living in the whole of Hungarian history and economic history provides a greater opportunity for the government to be able to lay down the maintenance of the level of real wages in the next 5-year plan in such a way that it should not cause an exacerbation and deterioration of the situation.

This should not happen in general, although certain strata may be affected. However, there is a reserve on which the government may rely in the standard of living and in moral capital, if I may put it this way.

Wherever the preceding period has not been as favorable as this, and I am referring to Poland, then there this kind of cohesion, or tolerance, has much smaller reserve or is completely absent. Therefore, it is quite clear that these countries are facing a more difficult task. [end recording]

[Lengyel] Let us now examine the question of the lessons to be drawn by the whole of East Europe from the events of the last 9 months in Poland. This was the way in which Janos Berecz, chief of the International Relations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, summed up his view:

[Begin recording][Berecz] The events and recurring crises in Poland are a warning to us that our system of political institutions cannot be considered and regarded as stable and unchangeable. As reality changes and develops, this sytem of institutions must also develop and change in accordance with possibilities and requirements. Socialist democracy cannot be a static state and this also applies to its system of institutions. If it is necessary to build a new institution into this system of political institutions, then this must be done consciously because if we do not carry this out deliberately, reality will force its way through. If certain institutions or measures [words indistinct] however lofty and good they may have appeared when we established them.

It is a particularly important lesson that socioeconomic processes are objective and while it is possible to influence them subjectively, they cannot be ignored.

A major crisis has erupted in the Polish People's Republic as a result of the violation of objective economic laws by the taking of one-sided and grandiose economic measures. This has led to uneven development.

[Keleti] The crisis in Poland has led to the creation of new institutions, among which the Solidarity trade union is now playing a particularly important part.

In what form may the crisis in Poland be settled and what might be the role of the new institutions in this?

[Berecz] Irrespective of their names, the new systems of institutions must be accepted, especially if they are considered necessary by the masses and if they regard them as a safety valve for settling the crisis and the tension. We must do everything to ensure that they become integrated in society. This is a part of the lesson; I would even say that some of the lessons have already justified us. One of these is, for example, the relationship between state and church on a level at which believers are integrated into socialist national unity and church institutions are accepted. This has already justified us.

However, there is another side to the lessons which is currently being asserted more often and which is destructive. This is the fact that whatever may be the initial concepts of groups and institutions designed to realize political programs, if they paralyze the functioning of society, practically ruin the economy, force through conflicts to the point of virtual dissolution and even pose the danger of bringing about the destruction of the nation, then we must reject all this. There is also a need for the application--temporarily, for a short time--of very tough means of power against these. This should be done with the knowledge and aim that the first group of lessons to be drawn should be saved for history and for the given people, that is, the socialist nation. [end recording]

U.S. GRAIN EMBARGO AGAINST USSR 'HAS FAILED'

AU271617 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Apr 81 p 2

[Washington correspondent Istvan L. Szabo dispatch: "President Reagan has ordered a complete rescission of the grain embargo"]

[Text] President Reagan obviously has not decided to lift the embargo because--as official U.S. propaganda suggests--he wants to "encourage" the Soviet Union to continue its positive attitude, but precisely because it has become evident to everyone: One cannot influence the Soviet Union's foreign policy at all by such methods. In other words, as a concept, the "grain weapon" has failed.

It is a decisive aspect of the series of measures implemented by President Carter 15 months ago that they have failed to make an impact on the matter of Soviet assistance in defending Afghanistan and have caused only grave damage, lasting to this day, to Soviet-U.S. relations and international life as a whole. Their other aspect is: The then U.S. administration had become internationally isolated with a policy with which it intended to isolate the Soviet Union, in spite of the fact that at world forums its allies did not spare verbal support, which turned out to be empty words. However, Washington was unable to prevent the Soviet Union from obtaining the quantity of grain it regarded as necessary from other countries--mainly from Argentina, Australia and Canada--and obtained it, at that, through concluding valuable longer-term trade agreements.

The United States, which closed the economic year with a $17.5 billion trade deficit, has lost $3.5 billion on the anti-Soviet grain sale ban alone. That was the price for a single one of the measures with which Carter, clinging desperately to presidential office, wanted to pose in the role of a hardnosed politician in the eyes of the electors. "It has detrimentally affected every American," said Sen Larry Pressler, author of the Senate resolution urging rescission of the grain embargo which was recently carried with 43 votes in favor and 39 against.

Even during the election campaign Reagan and his advisers realized that the embargo was a failure and promised that it would be rescinded forthwith, but that had been prevented until now by pressure from the extreme rightist Republican forces. According to indications, however, the White House has succeeded in convincing those extremist forces that they must consider their party's credibility, the dissatisfaction of farm voters and the fact that the conclusion of a new long-term grain agreement with the Soviet Union will be due in September, to which considerable interests of the U.S. economy are attached.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

Pahr's Arrival

LD271530 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The Austrian minister of foreign affairs has arrived in Budapest. Willibald Pahr was welcomed at Budapest's Eastern railway station by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs.

Puja Holds Talks

LD272158 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 27 Apr (MTI)--The official Hungarian-Austrian foreign ministerial talks got under way Monday afternoon in Budapest.

The negotiations between Hungarian Foreign Minister Frygyes Puja and his Austrian counterpart Willibald Pahr were held in an open and cordial atmosphere.

The discussants gave a positive assessment of the development of bilateral relations, and shared the view that what has been achieved so far provides a sound basis for the furtherance of cooperation.

They also reviewed major international issues, paying special attention to those factors that serve the preservation of peace and security and the furtherance of the achievements in the process of detente.

Monday night Frygyes Puja gave a dinner in honour of his guest.

VERESS, STARIBACHER SIGN ECONOMIC PROTOCOL

LD272012 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 27 Apr (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and Austrian Trade and Industry Minister Dr. Josef Staribacher conducted talks in Budapest on Monday about bilateral trade relations and cooperation. The two ministers signed the protocol of the Hungarian-Austrian joint commission's session from April 22 to 27.

The Austrian minister had discussions also with Hungarian Domestic Trade Minister Dr. Vilmos Saghy about cooperation in tourism.

At the joint commission meeting the negotiating sides informed each other about their respective country's economic situation and established that despite the modest economic growth rate, congenial possibilities exist for expanding their relations. Last year Hungarian exports to Austria increased by a bigger extent than its imports from there. The increase in Hungary's sales to Austria emanated considerably from its deliveries of materials and energy-carriers. It continues to be an important task to improve the composition of the Hungarian exports. A serious barrier in this effort, however, is formed by the high duty imposed in Austria on Hungarian products.

Cooperation relations between Hungarian and Austrian enterprises registered favourable development. At present there are 103 cooperation deals between them, while talks are under way on 90 other contracts. Both sides attribute great significance to discussions going on in spheres like energetics, bauxite mining, aluminium industry and telecommunication engineering. It was pointed out that collaboration between the two countries can be significantly increased in manufacturing environmental protection equipment, chemical and pharmaceutical industry, computer technology, construction and food production.

Though yet little exploited, congenial prospects appear in expanding third market cooperation, particularly in the sphere of power plants, energy transmission equipment and water conservancy. The expansion of inter-enterprisal cooperation is necessary also in this context.

Dr. Josef Staribacher was received by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi.

ACZEL'S VIEWS ON BCP, 12TH MSZMP CONGRESS

AU251354 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Apr 81 p 6

[Vladimir Prodanov interview with Gyorgy Aczel, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, during his stay in Bulgaria as delegate to the 12th BCP Congress--exact date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] Question: In the present, complicated international situation the main task of communist parties and all progressive forces in the world is the struggle for peace, detente and social progress. Can you evaluate the contribution of the BCP to this struggle?

Answer: I have been a communist for 45 years, during which time the international situation has always been complicated. Recently, however, the danger which this situation provokes has been even greater. I mean that increasingly destructive weapons are now within the hands of the aggressive forces. This is why the responsibility for the preservation and consolidation of peace facing the progressive forces, especially the socialist countries and the communist parties, is increasing.

The 12th BCP Congress is a congress of constructive character. If we compare the situation in your country with that in the bourgeois countries where panic, inflation, unemployment and banditism are reigning, which I spoke about at your congress, then this congress, with its creative, constructive spirit represents a contribution to the consolidation of peace. Through its activities aimed at social progress, at improving the Bulgarian people's living standards, the BCP represents a magnetic force and an attractive example for progressive forces throughout the world. The theses and Comrade Zhivkov's report particularly emphasize the struggle for detente, peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage and mutual interest. There is no other alternative for mankind. In addition to this, as much as we can estimate it, the work of the BCP with its support accorded to the newly liberated peoples is considerably contributing to our joint struggle for peaceful coexistence and detente and resistance against the forces which are rattling arms.

Question: One year has elapsed since the 12th MSZMP Congress. How are the Hungarian working people implementing its decisions as regards the upsurge of your socialist motherland?

Answer: One year ago our party also held its 12th congress. It had to face difficult conditions as well as the aggravated situation in the worldwide economy. Our party boldly faced the problems and did not remain passive. You know that in overcoming the difficulties which are imposed on us by outside factors, we are accelerating our development. When we stated that we will preserve the achieved living standard, we took into consideration the fact that all sectors of the national economy had to work more dynamically. We cannot afford sluggishness and delays. The period between the creation of a scientific idea and its practical implementation is still too long. We must accelerate this process in all sectors.

During the year that has elapsed we can speak of numerous results. The balance achieved by our country has improved. We have achieved successes in many sectors. However, we are not satisfied. We have assigned ourselves the goal of attaining more savings, working more efficiently and producing higher quality goods. These are not demands created at the spur of the moment, but emanating from the strategic goals of socialism. Last but not least, I would like to share the thought with you that the main attention of our congress was devoted to man, to his creative and constructive efforts, to his idelogical and moral development, to the improvement of his general and professional cultural standards, to the consolidation of the socialist way of life and labor. These goals are assigned not as a replacement for improving the material living standard, but parallel with it. These are not short-term goals, for a 1- or 2-year period. In 1980 after the congress, we started to work seriously; however, the tasks we assigned ourselves are not only for the period between two congresses. The Hungarian people have voted for the party program at National Assembly elections; this program was also approved by the trade unions and Patriotic People's Front. This is the program of our development.

GASPAR RETURNS FROM NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM

LD271126 Budapest MTI in English 1119 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 26 Apr (MTI)--Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions who, in the head of a trade union delegation, was invited by the FNV, the Federation of Dutch Trade Unions and the CSC, the Federation of Belgian Chirstian Trade Unions, was visiting the Netherlands and Belgium April 21-25, returning to Budapest Sunday.

During the visit to Belgium, the Hungarian delegation called at the International Labour Organization as well.

LAZAR FINISHES TOUR OF GYRO-SOPRON COUNTY

LD232328 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Gyorgy Lazar finished his visit to Gyor-Sopron County. (Sandor Forgacs) reports:

To get closer to the everyday tasks, and to quicken the practical realization of theory--this is how the visit to Gyor-Sorpron of Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, can be briefly summarized. The premier took part in the session of the county party committee this morning, at which the order, methods and further development of party work were discussed.

Much still has to be done in order to make the resources of Gyor-Sopron County contribute more to social and economic progress. One such resource is joint collaboration, a good example of which is the Szigetkoez agricultural-industrial association, that has been functioning for 4 years. Gyorgy Lazar became acquainted with the work of the association of 14 farms and enterprises in the afternoon.

Gyorgy Lazar continued his tour in Kimle, where he viewed one of Europe's most modern poultry coops. After this, the premier visited the (Lipot) nursery of the Darnozseli producers' cooperative.

BRIEFS

NEW GUINEAN AMBASSADOR--On Wednesday, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Guinea Toure Mamourou in Hungary, who presented his credentials. The presentation was attended by Vencel Hazi, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Apr 81 p 4 AU]

AUSTRIAN PARTY DELEGATION--Budapest, 18 Apr (MTI)--A delegation of the Communist Party of Austria led by Michael Graber, member of the Political Committee, visited Hungary from April 15 to 18 at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. The guests came to study the Hungarian economic policies. The delegation was received by Ferenic Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, in the company of Laszlo Ballai, head of department at the Central Committee. The Austrian party delegation left Budapest on Saturday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 18 Apr 81 LD]

ENVOY'S FAREWELL VISIT--Belgrade, 15 Apr (MTI)--Jozsef Halasz, Hungary's outgoing ambassador to Belgrade, has paid a farewell visit in Croatia. In Zagreb he was seen by Jaksa Petric, member of the Presidium of the Croatian Republic , by Jure Bilic, president of the House of Representatives, Branko Puharic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Croatian Communists, Petar Felkovic, head of the government of the republic. At Osijek, Jozsef Halasz paid a farewell call also to the Presidium of the Federation of Hungarians in Croatia. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1651 GMT 15 Apr 81 LD]

RADIO AGREEMENT WITH ZAGREB--The workplan of Hungarian and Zagreb radios has been signed in Budapest. In the terms of the 2-year agreement, the two radios will exchange feature and music programs. They will cooperate in making programs for young people and children and will organize a joint evening of entertainment and literature. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 16 Apr 81 LD]

PROSECUTOR GENERAL SPEAKS ON POLITICAL PRISONERS

KKP, Prosecutor General Talk

LD271720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The problem of abolition, in other words the matter of political prisoners, is being discussed at the office of the Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of Lucjan Czubinski, prosecutor general of the Polish People's Republic, and Andrzej Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity.

Six Detained

LD252108 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 25 Apr 81

["Prosecutor General on Political Prisoners"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Apr (PAP)--In connection with offences against fundamental interests of the Polish People's Republic and offences against public order, six people are under temporary detention now, Poland prosecutor general told PAP. No people are currently serving sentences for such offences. Of the six people, four are leaders of the KPN Confederation of Independent Poland who have been indicted by the Warsaw Voivodship court. They are: Leszek Moczulski, Romuald Dzeremetiew, Tadeusz Stansdi and Tadeusz Jandziszak. The other two--Zygmunt Golwaski and Krszysztof Bzdyl--are suspected of offences similar to those of KPN leaders.

A PAP public opinion survey revealed considerable differences of views as concerns the number of political detainees in Poland. The answers ranged from "none" to a very big number. One elderly woman's guess put the figure at 50,000. Some named Kuron, Zadrozynski and the Kowalczyk brothers among the prisoners.

Not so, the prosecutor general said. Kuron and Zadrozynski are not under detention. As for the Kowalczyks, they are serving a sentence for a criminal and not a political offence.

[Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish at 1200 GMT on 27 April carries a similar report on political prisoners, which adds: "The prosecutor's office does not regard the matter of the Kowakczyk brothers, sentenced in 1972 for destroying the assembly hall at the Pedagogical college in Opole, as being a political matter because it sees the crimes they are charged with as being of a criminal nature."]

SOLIDARITY, GOVERNMENT TEAMS CONTINUE TALKS

Labor Law, Strike Pay Talks

LD271512 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Solidarity working groups had talks on Saturday and Sunday with government representatives and with the team of the Council of State on the statute dealing with trade unions, law and order, the international activities of the trade union and mining on Saturdays. The group which is discussing the text of the draft statute on trade unions has completed the preparatory stage of its work. The team of the Council of State has adopted a draft statute and it has been decided to send this on to the Council of State by 30 April. Social consultations will run parallel to legislative work. The text of an article which envisages the forming of associations by private farmers has been agreed as a result of discussions.

This session also discussed matters connected with earnings during the period of a strike. It has been decided to retain in the draft statute the earnings payment principles which were adopted previously in the draft statute provisions, but to complement these regulations with a variant passage which mentions, among other possibilities, that of creating trade union strike funds. Solidarity has made known its stance as regards the talks with the government on the mass media and political prisoners.

It wants a supreme trade union editorial office to be appointed to the radio committee. This editorial office would be financially subordinate to the committee but would be subordinate to the union as regards programs and essential matters. The union is demanding the release of all political prisoners.

Transfer of Employees

LD271540 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Talks have taken place at the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs between working groups of the government and Solidarity. The government side was represented by Ministry Under Secretaries of State (Pawel Karpiuk) and (Jozef Bury). Solidarity was represented by Bogdan Lis, deputy chairman of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] and Jan Rulewski, member of the KKP. It was decided during the talks that until the sides have agreed on their positions, no compulsory transfers of employees will take place and no personnel lists of employees due to be made redundant will be prepared. The (?minister) has additionally forwarded to the union all (?texts) of legal acts and regulations relating to the transfer of employees and a report on the situation in the employment field. Further talks on this question will be held with the participation of representatives of the planning commission attached to the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Finance. Prior to the final decision being taken, conclusions arising from the talks will be presented for extensive public consultations.

SOLIDARITY'S TALKS ON ACCESS TO MEDIA POSTPONED

LD272033 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The meeting between government and Solidarity working groups, at which matters concerning Solidarity's access to the mass media were to have been discussed, has been postponed until tomorrow.

Today's meeting was of an exploratory nature [mialo charakter wstepny] and the talks proper are to be held tomorrow.

ACADEMIC NOTES NEED FOR PZPR-SOLIDARITY COOPERATION

LD271234 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 27 Apr 81

["State of the PUWP"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Apr (PAP)--Discussing in the weekly KULTURA the state of the Polish United Workers' Party before the 9th congress, Professor Alfred Dobieszewski of the Higher School of Social Sciences at the PUWP Central Committee emphasized the significance of the thousands of resolutions adopted by party organizations. "There are about 700 comprehensive documents received by the Central Committee. There are several dozen complete party programmes and statute elaborations," said he.

"I regard these documents as something completely new in the history of the party, as the first such momentous and thorough intellectual movement which has grown in strength since the end of last year. I regard this grass-root movement in party organizations as the beginning of a process of the party's freeing itself of stagnation and a fatalistic outlook of its future," says Dobieszewski. "Up to last November or December, party members used to address their demands and postulates to the 'top', held the key to everything since it was the wisest. After a metamorphosis at the turn of the year, party organizations took things in their own hands."

"The biggest chance for the party is to preserve for ever the atmosphere of intellectual, political and ideological movement," Dobieszewski went on.

"The grass-root party organizations have become disillusioned with the political line. Perhaps this is putting it too sharp. What I mean to say is that they have become disenchanted with the party leadership's tactics after last August. The party has been disarmed both by the errors committed by the old leadership and wrong tactics of the new team. The ambiguity surrounding the registration of "Solidarnosc" or the clumsy negotiations of workfree Saturdays are but two examples.

"There can be different attitudes to the horizontal movement, but it is a social fact. It came into being as a reaction to the intellectual inadequacy and lack of political initiative displayed by the vertical structures. As an expression of distrust, it is on the one hand a form of self-defence and of offensive action on the other.

"According to the laws of the sociology of politics, sooner or later the existence of independent structures must lead to a collision. This is why they have to be accepted and incorporated into the vertical structures.

"Returning to guarantees of the party's democratization process, let me repeat that there are absolutely no permanently established safeguards to assure its undisturbed implementation. What I consider as the best guarantee is the vigilance of party members in a constant struggle for progress, care for the party's theory, the continuity of the intellectual movement in the party and the development of critical theory of the existing reality in order to be able to change it," said Dobieszewski.

"Contrary to certain opinions, there are no fundamental political and ideological differences within the party which would pose a threat of anarchy. If only the temperature of the discussion which dates back a mere three months, could remain for ever.

"Everything depends on how the relations between the Polish United Workers' Party and "Solidarnosc" will look like. The fact is that we have to do with a relationship between the country's two most powerful social forces. Their mutual relationship is of key importance for the country's development and the credibility of the party and the trade union movement. The identity of the two sides being preserved, only cooperation and alliance of the two forces offers an optimum solution for the nation. The struggle to achieve such alliance is the historical duty of Polish Communists," Professor Dobieszewski said.

"The party's popularity is not something that is given her once and for all. Only a fool can think so. The party must always strive to justify that credit of confidence, and this can only be done through facts."

CALM CONDUCIVE TO GOVERNMENT-TU COOPERATION

LD230920 Warsaw PAP in English 0825 GMT 23 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Apr (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote that the calm in Poland is conducive to passing to a stage of positive cooperation between Solidarnosc and the authorities. The paper wrote:

"The proposals for negotiations between the government and Solidarnosc recently put forth by the Council of Ministers committee for trade unions feature the participation of Solidarnosc in the implementation of the premier's 10-point programme, which gives prominence to the deliveries of staple goods, food first of all. That requires cooperation of all the forces and concentrated effort of the whole nation. The attainment of the tasks set in the programme, first of all the economic tasks, should enable us to survive the most difficult period.

"Other subjects for negotiations suggested by the committee include the implementation of the agreements of Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, the rule of law, etc.

"Solidarnosc is a mass movement which embraces millions of working people and it would be very difficult to solve the most vital issues without its participation", the daily said.

"The point is not to relieve the authorities of responsibility for the developments. The point is to concentrate the effort of all the forces in Poland. More than ever before, we need national concord and unity", ZYCIE WARSZAWY observed.

EXAMPLES OF PZPR-SOLIDARITY COOPERATION CITED

LD280930 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Apr (PAP)--Cooperation and permanent contacts between PUWP organizations and links of Solidarity trade union are a condition of successful development of the process of renewal in Poland. This is all the more necessary and natural as in some big enterprises and industrial regions many members of the party are simultaneously members or activists of Solidarity. However, not everywhere has such cooperation been established, not everywhere are the beginnings of such process easy as not all the people have come to understand yet the need for such collaboration.

In the Gdansk shipyard the works' PUWP organization and Solidarity have established successful cooperation based on the identity of goals: the well-being of the country and the working people. The stands of the two organizations on most of the country's sociopolitical problems as well as the problems of their enterprise are convergent. This finds expression in joint actions and initiatives. The shipyard's PUWP organization, for instance, joined some time ago the Solidarity-proclaimed general warning strike in order to prevent the split among the crew. The two organizations have also jointly denounced the provocation with leaflets circulated in Gdansk and signed by German revisionist organizations. They have also adopted a joint programme of assistance to agriculture, launching a side production of spare parts for farming machines.

Favourable cooperation has been established between party and trade unions organizations in the cables factory in Krakow which employs over 2,500 people. The factory's party organization authorities and leaders of the Solidarity and branch trade union organizations hold regular meetings to discuss their plans and actions as well as joint ventures. Owing to their cooperation an employees' council, a body dealing chiefly with economic problems of the enterprise, has been established in the factory, as one among the first in Poland.

RETURNED LABOR LEADER BALUKA AT SZCZECIN SHIPYARD

Baluka Profile

LD271426 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0908 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] [No dateline received] Referring to the case of Edmund Baluka, who in 1972 asked to be granted the right of asylum in Las Vegas and who returned illegally to the homeland in April, TRYBUNA LUDU says: The document published recently by the Solidarity trade union association entitled "The Directions of the Trade Union's Activities in the Present Situation" says in part: "...No one can be above the law and outside the law. The powers of the law must apply to the apparatus of state authority, the administration and the economic apparatus. Citizens and their organizations must be subject to it. Everyone must be equal before the law. The law must be the same and fair to all, regardless of their social position and state post."

And here we are dealing with an act which testifies to the fact that lofty maxims do not always correspond with actions. E. Baluka worked at the Adolf Warski Shipyard in Szczecin from 1962-72. In the middle of 1970 he was chairman of the strike committee at the shipyard and, after it was disolved, of the workers' committee. On 28 November 1972 he was dismissed from his job. Then (?in accordance) with his profession he began to work with the Polish marine shipping line. When his ship moored in Las Palmas E. Baluka went ashore and did not return. E. Baluka has been abroad for 8 years, in Spain, Belgium and France. He was spoken on Radio Free Europe and on Madrid radio. He published the newssheet SHERSHEN in which he demonstrated extreme rightwing views.

In his 13-point program, which was printed in every edition of the paper, he put in question the role of the PZPR and demanded that concluded treaties which are "unfair" to Poland should be annulled. These include the agreements of Yalta, Tehran and Potsdam, that is treaties which define the borders of the Polish People's Republic, including its right to Piast Sczcecin. [Szczecin as it was under medieval past dynasty]

Conditional Freedom Confirmed

LD271434 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] [No dateline received] The voivodship prosecutor in Szczecin has told representatives of the Interfactory Workers' Committee [MKR] of NSZZ Solidarity in Szczecin that Edmund Baluka, former chairman of the strike committee at the Szczecin shipyard in 1971 who spent 8 years abroad and who on 21 April returned illegally to the country and is still staying at the Szczecin shipyard, will not be put under temporary arrest in connection with the proceedings in these matters and with his illegal border crossing if he reports to the prosecutor's office, does not go into hiding or prompts witnesses to give false evidence or try to hamper in any other way the criminal proceedings. This stance was maintained during further talks which, at the request of the chairman of the MKR Szczecin and of representatives of the factory commission of NSZZ Solidarity at the yard, were held at the office of the prosecutor general in Warsaw and at the office of the Szczecin Voivodship prosecutor.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF ZSMP YOUTH MOVEMENT ELECTED

LD271244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The deliberations of the Third Extraordinary Congress of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] continue. In the early morning hours the delegates elected the chairman of the Main Board of ZXMP in direct elections. He is the delegate from Krakow Voivodship Jerzy Jaskiernia.

ADDITIONS TO KANIA SPEECH AT ZSMP CONFERENCE

The following additions to the item entitled "Kania, Koltec Deliver Speeches at ZSMP Conference" and subtitled "Kania on Role, Needs of Youth," published in the 24 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 3, were taken from TRYBUNA LUDU of 24 April:

On page G 4, insert after the first paragraph: "We are facing a historic task of ensuring Poland's peaceful and secure existence. We are firmly resolved to continue the line of socialist renewal, to defend the basic principles of socialism, to promote democracy in the party and state and to carry through reforms in the economy, social life, self-government bodies and personnel policy.

"In a few days at the Central Committee's plenum we will examine the programmatic directives for the party's extraordinary congress.

"We want to carefully analyze the sources and reasons of the present crisis--the most dramatic crisis of the People's Poland. We want to correctly evaluate the past--not only to satisfy one's most elementary sense of justice, but primarily to draw correct conclusions for the future so as to protect the country and the people against a return of such crises. It is always easier to evaluate than to propose, and to propose and adopt is easier than to implement. What we want is a program that encourages harmonious efforts of the party and all working people and that makes it possible for the country to overcome the difficulties whose gravity is felt by millions and millions of Poles. I deeply trust that your active participation will not be lacking in the construction of a program during the precongress discussion. The party counts on the voice of the young generation."

On page G 5, insert after paragraph six: "Esteemed delegates, the youth movement expresses the aims and aspirations of the young generation. It is impossible to correctly express the needs of generations without a strong youth movement, which represents young people's genuine needs."

"The need for strong and independent youth unions is a genuine need, which is based on the party's ideological foundations and programmatic aims.

"Youth organizations are now carrying positive reevaluations.

"The party attaches great importance to the activities of youth unions: the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, the Socialist Union of Polish Students, Polish Scout Union and the Rural Youth Union.

"We know that the socialist youth unions are in a complicated situation. That is why we share your joy when you win back the support of your communities, when young people want to be together with you and when you act as guides for them in tackling the large and complicated problems of life.

"We are convinced that the youth movement's transformations should go hand in hand with transformations in the work among young people. We count on partnership in mutual relations and on independence of the youth movement. We also count on your high sense of responsibility and the equally high demands you place on yourselves. The party will always treat you as its closest comrade in struggle and work.

"You can count on our support for all your initiatives to strengthen the young generation's political unity and to shape its socialist image. We expect that the youth movement will work out a formula of action unity on the basis of a community of aims. We are convinced that a climate of cooperation and mutual respect will pervade the socialist youth unions. The Polish youth's overriding interests call for that.

"We appeal to Polish youth and to members of all organizations to unite in the civic front of services for the fatherland, regardless of party and trade union affiliation and regardless of world outlooks.

"Dear friends, your organization fulfills a special role in that it serves as a rallying point of a large number of young workers, possesses great influence among rural youth and students and is the only organization of military youth.

"The party will resolutely support the current model of the union as an organization of many sections of young people and of distinct programmatic characteristics stemming from the specific virtues of the individual communities.

"We support your initiatives aimed at ensuring active participation of all members in your organization's work, at adapting the forms and methods of activity to young people's expectations, to correct programmatic changes and to the necessary political representation of young people and at solving young people's urgent social and living needs.

"We express the hope that your union will strengthen its influence in all youth communities. Your union's presence among young workers, who are and should be the union's main strength and source of class inspiration, is of special importance.

"Your union has proven itself, and thousands of its members--girls and boys--have proven their commitment to the work for the fatherland.

"Young friends, you are heirs of the feats of your predecessors--the Union of Struggle, the Organization of Young Workers Universities, [OMTUR], the WICI Rural Youth Union, the Socialist Yough Union [ZMS] and the Rural Youth Union [ZMW]. Those were signal feats, which are worth continuing. Young comrades, also take care for the vitality of young people's feelings for the idea of Polish-Soviet friendship and the idea of fraternity and unity of the entire world's youth in struggle for peace and social progress.

"Your union is now able to use new methods of more effective struggle for young people's interests and fulfilled aspirations. It has opportunities to do so, despite the increasingly more difficult economic situation.

"Your union must not avoid struggling against negative manifestations and attitudes, indifference toward social issues, hypocrisy, the lack of ideological commitment, the practice of violating socialist morality and against social plagues. Such manifestations are shown by older people and are being sharply criticized, but some young people also show them, and this is why your union must wage a more resolute struggle against whatever denies socialist ideals and hinders social development."

TORUN PARTY ACTIVISTS TO MONITOR 10TH PZPR PLENUM

LD281138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] According to our Torun correspondent, party delegations from Torun enterprises will be on duty [dyzur] during the debates of the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The delegations will be mainly composed of members of enterprise executives and members of local party plenary sessions. They will monitor the debates of the 10th plenum and may express their views on the resolutions to be adopted.

So far, it is known that the duty will be performed by representatives of party organizations from 24 enterprises in Torun, including the largest ones--ELANA, MERINOTEX, and SOLIMOR.

LOCAL PARTY MEETINGS PREPARE FOR PZPR CONGRESS

LD272300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Meetings and party conferences are taking place throughout the country prior to the Extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress. Mieczyslaw Jagielski met the workers' aktiv of Lublin yesterday. Tadeusz Grabski took part in the report-back and election conference of the party organization at the Konin mine. Participants in this conference stated that the coming Ninth PZPR Congress ought to close a disgraceful [niechlubny] period in the party's history. It was emphasized that it is essential for the Politburo to respect the views and opinions voiced by rank-and-file members of the party.

Representatives of the 28 largest party organizations in Gdansk Voivodship expressed at a meeting held yesterday the conviction to the effect that the 10th Central Committee Plenum ought to advocate unequivocally a thoroughgoing economic reform, changes in the structures of executive authorities and an improvement in the public information system.

First secretaries of primary party organizations, assembled in Radom, adopted a resolution demanding that the Central Committee carry out changes in the party's central leadership and effectively bring to account those who are to blame for the current crisis.

Further Report

LD272208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Deliberations are continuing in party organizations preceding the extraordinary ninth party congress. Sharp, critical but businesslike debates are dealing with questions of intraparty life as well as the current socioeconomic situation. The need is being stressed to strengthen contacts between representatives of the party central authorities and local organizations, for the party to regain social trust, and to perfect the style of work done by party echelons and primary organizations.

Reporting the proceedings at the meetings, the PAP journalist points out, among other things, that in the newly elected executives in branch and primary party organizations, as well as among delegates for factory conferences, there are not enough workers.

The meetings are being attended by members of the party central authorities. Today, Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the report-back and election conference of the party organization of the Konin mine, while Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Politburo member and deputy premier, met Lublin workers and activists.

Jagielski in Lublin

LD280840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Meetings and party conferences are taking place throughout the country prior to the extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress. Yesterday Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, met with activists from Lublin.

The discussion lasted many hours and was dedicated to a critical assessment of the events in the country and the party's activity. It has been stressed that regaining credibility and trust in the party calls not only for a clear program of action but also for settling accounts with those responsible for the present crisis and for parting with those who have lost faith and have shown themselves to be reluctant to accept the process of renewal.

The speakers said the forthcoming 10th Central Committee Plenum is being considered by the party rank and file as the plenum of the last chance, which will determine the future of socialist renewal. Demands were submitted for the participation in the plenum debate by representatives of the largest industrial enterprises and for the plenum proceedings to be open. Mieczyslaw Jagielski said the 10th Central Committee Plenum is to adopt a number of programmatic documents defining the further stage of the universal party debate, and its debate will have substantial effect on the nature of the ninth congress.

Barcikowski at Warsaw Meeting

LD272338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary, yesterday took part in a meeting at the Karl Marx debating club in Warsaw.

Reporting on the current situation in the party and the state of preparations for the extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress, Kazimierz Barcikowski expressed the view that the current crises have weakened the party spiritually, morally and politically.

He stated that since last July, 160,000 people have handed in their party cards, mostly workers. Referring to the so-called horizontal structures of the party being set up in various regions, Kazimierz Barcikowski stated that among other things they expressed a lack of confidence in the Central Committee's will for renewal.

He said that the party leadership is aware of the essential values of that movement, its intellectual and ideological achievements, but is also aware of the danger of factional activities.

Kazimierz Barcikowski said that party unity should be the subject of permanent solicitude by all its members. Answering a question, he stated that the Torun meeting of horizontal structure activists considerably weakened the faith of our friends in the party's capability to master the crises.

The speaker stated that the next Central Committee plenum must adopt a stance toward the universal demand for the application of penal responsibility as regards politicians responsible for the present economic crises.

He also stated that the documents prepared for the ninth party congress suggest that the lowest pay should be at the level of half of the national average wage and that the highest pay should not exceed it by more than 3.5 times.

Gdansk Meeting

LD271800 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] [No dateline received] A consultative meeting held at Bdansk polytechnic was devoted to the topics to be discussed at the approaching 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum and at the Extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress. Taking part in the meeting were representatives of 28 Gdansk coast party organizations active in the largest enterprises. Those taking part in the meeting criticized the work of the Central Congress Commission, the contents of the proposed draft program precepts for the ninth congress, and the contents of the amendments in the party statute. They claimed these documents do not take into account the views of the majority of members. Strongly emphasized was the call that the draft PZPR statute must take into account the principle that only party members with a mandate from their home primary organization should have an active and passive election right.

Those taking part in the meeting decided to ask the PZPR Central Committee for help in organizing the second national party forum in June of this year.

Kielce Meeting

LD271956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] A Kielce Voivodship party committee plenum today discussed tasks of the voivodship party organization prior to the ninth congress. Emphasized during the deliberations was the need for complete openness to reforms to make the party more healthy, restore its credibility and strengthen its links with the working class. As a result of the precongress discussion in the voivodhsip, 1,100 suggestions, proposals and opinions have been voiced. Initial consultations have shown that program provisions for the extraordinary ninth congress fail to come up to expectations, primarily concerning assessment of the sources and nature of the crisis, and also concerning the unclear formulation of the principles and methods of how the party will discharge its leading role.

Much attention was also focused on the economic situation in the region. It was emphasized that despite the complexity of the party's renewal process, economic difficulties and the urgent need for speedy decisions leading to stabilization could not be put off and relegated to a less prominent position.

The plenum adopted a resolution precisely defining tasks for all party branches at all levels in making thorough preparations for the extraordinary ninth party congress.

CHANGES IN GDANSK VOIVODSHIP PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

LD241438 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] [No dateline given] It was said during a meeting of the executive body of the Gdansk Voivodship party committee that report-back and election conferences had been held at a number of the biggest party organizations in the Gdansk Voivodship. New men were elected to works' committees and executive bodies in 70 percent of these organizations. The first secretaries were changed in all of them (with the exception of the Polish Ocean Lines) and in many of them other secretaries as well: the composition of works' leaderships has been greatly rejuvenated.

MARXIST INSTITUTE ANALYZES PARTY RESOLUTIONS

AU271439 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Apr 81 p 3

[Zbigniew Sufin article: "Party Organizations on Ninth Congress Aims and on Party Renewal"]

[Excerpts] Party organizations and members continue to address resolutions, letters and proposals to the Central Committee on the process of socialist renewal.

The institute for the basic problems of Marxism-Leninism has analyzed 455 letters and resolutions addressed to the Central Committee since August 1980 for their quantity and quality.

Many of those documents were drawn up after long discussions and disputes and were produced by joint efforts of many party collectives, which want to actively share in the renewal of the party and state. Generally speaking, there is a very strong movement for squaring up accounts within the party and also a very strong reform movement.

The 455 documents received by the Central Committee include 269 demands concerning the aims and nature of the ninth party congress. The detailed proposals on the tasks facing the ninth congress include most frequently the following demands: a new election procedure to ensure that party members are able to directly choose party authorities of all levels; a new party statute to ensure democratization of intraparty life; and organizational structures to ensure the implementation of congress resolutions.

The strength of the party movement for squaring up accounts is attested to by a large number of demands for clarifying the reasons for and disclosing the perpetrators of the socioeconomic crisis (438 demands); for punishing the people responsible for bad and wrong decisions and for crimes and abuses (255 demands); for screening party ranks and purging the party of people with low moral and ideological qualities (203 demands); and for purging the party and state authorities of compromised people (187 demands). Some 70 letters demanded an evaluation of the moral attitudes of the leadership members and 44 party resolutions demanded full political and legal sanctions against Comrades E. Gierek and P. Jaroszewicz.

The way in which the party fulfills its leading role was an important issue. In that regard the analyzed documents revealed a tendency toward stressing the party's role in the state and much less in society. That points to the party organizations' enormous interest in the issues of the state's functioning. Most demands (468) concerned improvements in the state administration. It is true that heavy stress was laid on the principle "the party guides and the government governs" and that 266 demands were submitted for separating the powers of the party and those of the state, but many demands were marked for the party organizations' great interest in the issues of government in the sense of administration. That was also shown in the amount of emphasis that is being placed on all kinds of legal enactments in the economy and in the activities of institutions.

It is significant that the party's leading role in society--implemented through ideological leadership and cooperation with mass social organizations--was reflected much more weakly in the analyzed documents.

The issue of democratizing intraparty life was very strongly stressed in the analyzed documents as attested to by a large number of observations on and demands for improving information for society and the party (247 demands) and for suitably changing the party statute and party election procedures: secret balloting, proposing candidates, separating party and state functions, rotating leading cadres, increasing the elected bodies in the party, and so on. There were many demands that the ninth congress be preceded by a partywide election campaign in keeping with a new electoral law.

The observations and demands submitted show that party organizations are greatly interested in social policy. Many demands concern wage policy (269), abolition of privileges attached to official positions and of privileges enjoyed by various professional groups (206), introduction of the same retirement age (174), reduction of excessive wage differences and abolition of the so-called wage excesses (152), liquidation of social vices, especially of alcoholism (144), liquidation of exclusive vacation homes (140) and improvement in health services (136). Other demands concerned adjustments of retirement pensions to the cost of living, the definition of the highest wages and pensions in the socialized economy and the introduction of a uniform retirement system for all groups of employees.

In their appraisal of various manifestations and in their proposals for solving social questions, party organizations showed strong sensitivity to the principle of social justice. In the same way as all our people, party members attach great importance to realizing those socialist principles.

The documents analyzed show that party organizations are less interested in economic policy problems. Some months ago the party was not agitated by economic reform issues. Economic demands concerned among other things housing construction (161), price reform (159), true priorities for agriculture (153), and a simpler system by which land is sold to peasants (123).

With regard to economic matters, analyzed documents contained more critical appraisals and general demands and fewer proposals on detailed issues. Party organizations are less interested in specific economic questions, perhaps because such questions are dealt with primarily by the party apparatus employees and by party functionaries. Rank and file party members just participate in party meeting discussions and have no part in truly working out decisions on specific economic matters. The analysis of the resolutions and demands in question seems to indicate that there is a great gap between the traditional interests of party leaderships and the preferences of the party masses. For years party leaderships have focused their attention on the economy, whereas the party masses want none of that because they are more interested in social policy issues.

The analysis of the observations and postulates presented in the documents sent to the Central Committee prior to the ninth congress supplies many valuable proposals for implementing the process of renewal in the party and state.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON PRINCIPLES OF PARTY RENEWAL

LD241322 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 24 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Apr (PAP)—"Ensuring the socialist character of renewal and the elimination of the threat of another crisis demands a consistent treatment of egalitarization and democratization as inseparable, key principles of our social life," ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote.

"Those principles were the core of struggle against the deformations of socialism in our country, as manifested in many proposals put forth in the debate before the 8th PUWP Congress and the workers' demands in the summer of 1980. Those directions of worker struggle determined its socialist character.

"The deformations of socialism by way of departing from its canons such as egalitarization and democratization thrived on insufficient ideological maturity of the working class, which made it possible to impose on it interpretations and practices profitable to groups in a privileged position in relation to the proletariat and striving to consolidate and enhance their privileged position. The conclusion is that the prevention of another series of deformations requires first of all warnings against attempts at dividing egalitarization and democratization and interpreting them in terms which have nothing to do with the notions of class and history.

"A genuine fighting of the sources of the deformations of socialism demands that we orient our development in accordance with the requirements of egalitarization and democratization of all the key spheres of our social life. In particular, it demands a programming of the development and utilization of the economic potential in agreement with the will, i.e. the interests of the majority and a distribution of the fruit of social labour according to unequivocal, socially accepted rules," the daily wrote.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS PARTY ROLE AS SOCIAL MOVEMENT

LD261818 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Apr (PAP)—In discussions concerning party issues, the idea of the need to single out those areas of party activity which are connected with its role as a social movement is recurring more and more frequently, writes L. Krasucki in ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

Reflection on the role of the party as a social movement is in point of fact correct and threatens nothing.

Considering the reasons for the present crisis, as well as previous crises, we come to the conclusion that repeated distortions can be explained precisely by the party's changing into a system of establishments and by the fact that features peculiar to the movement were cast aside. The party was controlled [words indistinct] that, what by its very nature was alive in it and most sensitive--that is, the primary party organizations, started to become transformed into a mere appendage of the party organs, with great damage to the role, authority and influence of the party.

Party members became passive selectors and spectators of a political scenario; their role was reduced to that of executors of recommendations from above. Their right to take part in the key issues of party policy was increasingly limited. If many of those involved today in discussion approve the need for deep reflection over the subject of the party as a political and social movement, such approval is dedicated by concern for improving the party, for strengthening its sources of strength from below, its influence and significance.

The party's role, as everyone knows, has been weakened. But this did not happen now, when the party is going through the difficult process of rebirth and activization, and of reestablishing its ideological content, its political worth and social features--not now, but earlier.

There is no doubt that any sober-minded person would advocate the conception of dissociation of the party from the economic sphere, and that its involvement with production, economic problems, and so forth, should be brought to nothing. What is involved is that interest in economic problems should be in harmony with ideological activity, with political activity, with social sensitivity and moral purity. This is necessary for the revival of the party as a political and social movement enjoying trust.

Social movement stemming and growing from the people, carrying with it its experience and opinions, the truth of its life as well as its criticism, the will to change what needs to be changed in the objectively existing form of the order is of vital necessity to the working class, the working people, to all strata of society taking part in building socialism. The party has to be precisely such a movement. If it ceases to be this kind of movement it loses its power of attention and influence.

In its essence, the concept of the party implementing the leading role--or the role of a leader in society, fulfilling the duties of the staff building socialism, and, at the same time, deepening its characteristics of a political and social movement--represents very significant material for the transformations contained in the draft program guidelines which will soon become the subject of discussion at the extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress, the article's author notes.

ARMY PAPER DISCUSSES APPLICATION OF LENINISM

LD221220 Warsaw PAP in English 1109 GMT 22 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Apr (PAP)--Commemorating the 111th anniversary of Vladimir Lenin's birth, the Polish Army daily ZOLVIERZ WOLNOSCI said:

"Marxism-Leninism has undergone various stages in its development and also experienced difficult moments. The latter can be seen in Poland. Their essence consists in the gap existing for many years, between the officially declared fidelity to the ideas and the spirit of Leninism and the fact that actually they were not respected.

The task set before our party to restore genuine values to Leninism in everyday life and, first of all, in the party's life and action points to the main direction of the socialist renewal.

"A lot is being said and written about the necessity of restoring importance to the Leninist conception of the party as a guiding force of the working class and the people, the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, and the Leninist interpretation of the intra-party democracy. At the same time, we witness an extremely intensive search for concrete and profound expressions of these ideas. Opinions not free of controversial interpretations criss-cross. All this points to the fertile and inspring character of Leninism which requires permanent theoretical effort and confrontation with social practice on the one hand. On the other, it testifies to topicality of Leninism and its presence in various geographical latitudes", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

SUSLOV VISIT TO WARSAW VALUABLE TO BOTH PARTIES

AU280954 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 Apr 81 p 6

[Zbigniew Lesnikowski commentary: "A Dialogue of Friends"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The visit to Warsaw by a CPSU Central Committee delegation, invited by the PZPR Central Committee and led by Mikhail Suslov, CPSU Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, has aroused universal interest in Poland and abroad.

The communique, published on Friday, lists the results of the talks that the representatives of the PZPR highest authority had with their Soviet guests during that brief working visit.

A CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF THAT COMMUNIQUE, WHICH, ALTHOUGH BRIEF, CONTAINS VERY CRUCIAL STATEMENTS, ALLOWS US TO HOPE THAT THE RESULTS OF THE WARSAW TALKS--LIKE LEONID BREZHNEV'S RECENT SPEECH FROM THE ROSTRUM OF THE 16TH CPCZ CONGRESS--WILL LEAD TO A FURTHER DECREASE OF THE WORLDWIDE HYSTERIA ABOUT POLISH AFFAIRS--A PSYCHOSIS WHICH, LET US ADD, IS NOT LACKING IN ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE THE UNITY OF THE SOCIALIST STATES.

Yet the numerous contacts in the past weeks between our party's representatives and the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, the mutual visits of foreign ministers and the PZPR delegations attending the congresses of the Soviet, Bulgarian, Czechoslovak and GDR communists are a manifestation of such unity and of the wish to consolidate common efforts in the international area.

EACH OF THOSE DIRECT CONTACTS, WHICH INCLUDE THE THURSDAY TALKS BETWEEN THE PZPR AND CPSU, CONDUCTED IN A CORDIAL, PARTY-LIKE ATMOSPHERE, IS A STEP IN STRENGTHENING MUTUAL TRUST. Each such contact makes it possible to supply greater information and thereby promote better understanding and a better evaluation of the facts, which in our specific case is all the more valuable since the profound economic crisis and the process of socialist renewal, which is not free of obstacles, continue to elicit concern and disquiet among our friends, although there have been no strikes in Poland recently and although agreement has gained the upper hand over conflict.

Fanning tensions has elicted our joint protect. The PZPR and CPSU, we read in the communique, are against all forms of interference by imperialist circles in Poland's internal affairs.

IN THIS CONTEXT, IT IS WORTH DRAWING ATTENTION TO THREE THESES STRESSED IN THE COMMUNIQUE ON THE THURSDAY TALKS. THE FIRST concerns the great importance that the unity of our people's patriotic forces has for removing the threat to the achievements of socialism in Poland. THE SECOND speaks of the solidarity stand of the CPSU toward PZPR efforts to promote socioeconomic stabilization, to strengthen our party on the idealogical foundations of Marxism-Leninism and to defend the basic values of socialism. THE THIRD important thesis refers to the 36th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet threaty, and expresses the joint conviction that the further development of Polish-Soviet relations will serve the interests of the two socialist states.

THE CORRECTNESS OF THIS VIEW HAS BEEN CONFIRMED BY ALL 36 YEARS OF POLISH-SOVIET TIES OF FRIENDSHIP, ALLIANCE AND COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION. Like 36 years ago, today too we regard the economic aid given us by the Soviet Union--the additional supplies of food, raw materials, ready-made goods and additional credits, including those in convertible currencies--as an expression of not only material but also political and moral support, whose aim is to strengthen our country.

THAT IS BECAUSE JUST AS WE POLES HAVE AN INTEREST IN THE SUCCESSES OF OUR SOVIET FRIEND AND NEIGHBOR, SO THE SOVIET UNION IS KEEN THAT THE 36 MILLION POLISH PEOPLE, WHO LIVE IN THE HEART OF EUROPE AND WHO ARE AT THE SAME TIME A TESTED FRIEND AND ALLY OF THE LAND OF THE SOVIETS, DEVELOP IN AN EFFICIENT AND WELL ORGANIZED MANNER THAT CAN ENSURE FOR THEM A PERMANENT PLACE WITHIN THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY.

If we look at the Soviet friends' visit to our country from that viewpoint, we easily see that the present working round of the dialogue between representatives of the CPSU and PZPR leaderships is valuable for the two partners, because it fulfills the resolution--stressed in the joint communique--to promote close links between the two parties, the workers class and all working people in the USSR and the Polish People's Republic.

Margueritte on Warsaw Reaction

LD271031 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25-26 Apr 81 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Polish Leaders Between Russian Hammer and Solidarity Anvil"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw--[CPSU Central Committee Secretary] Suslov's visit of course has had to be placed in the context of the Central Committee plenum scheduled for next Wednesday to set the definite date for the [next PZPR] congress (probably around mid-July). The Soviet ideologue had two essential aims in Warsaw: to urge Mr Kania to show more determination in his political action and to strengthen the position of the hard-liners in the Politburo, such as Mr Olszowski and Mr Grabski (both went to the airport with Mr Kania to welcome Mr Suslov), who are threatened by attacks from the liberals.

It is possible therefore that Mr Olszowski and Mr Grabski may maintain their positions in the Politburo at Wednesday's plenum despite pressure from the grassroots.

We will soon know to what extent Mr Suslov's recommendations will be followed. Moreover there is reason to think that his fears are exaggerated: Solidarity fully respects the party's leadership role. The program followed by Solidarity and the moderates and agitation among the party's grassroots will not make it impossible to find a middle course.

Moreover a member of the Solidarity committee assured me that the Soviets are still showing some patience and he added: "They will make their decision toward the end of May in accordance with the way in which the precongress campaign is held." Some advocates of orthodoxy even go as far as to say that if the grassroots pressure proved uncontrollable the possibility of dissolving the party, as the Hungarians did in 1956, should be contemplated....

If Mr Kania, who is decidedly caught between the anvil of the nation's demands and the hammer of Soviet decrees, were to adopt an even tougher policy, that would pave the way for new conflicts with Solidarity. However, the trade union and the government are today resuming their negotiations on respect for the law and the trade union's ties with foreign countries and, Monday, on its access to the mass media.

At a meeting Thursday the Soliarity National Consultative Committee made a gesture by abandoning its demand for full negotiations to be held first and agreed to discussions by the working group.

On the other hand it is stressing the need for political prisoners to be released (in this connection the indefinite postponement of the trial which was to open Monday is an encouraging sign).

Mr Kania's reversion to a tougher policy would also be likely to spark off a very serious confrontation between the party leadership and the grassroots which may have even more serious consequences. Yesterday some party members were already saying they were scandalized by Mr Suslov's visit and by the pressure openly being exerted on Mr Kania on the eve of the plenum. Others, however, are reacting more calmly.

One of the leaders of the party's liberal wing told me yesterday:

"Mr Suslov is of course an orthodox ideologue but he is not the worst. Moreover he was opposed to the intervention in Czechoslovakia." My interlocutor added with a rather bitter smile: "Moreover I prefer to see Mr Suslov arriving than the Soviet tanks." Of course, it remains to be seen whether or not the former heralds the latter.

SOVIET AMITY SOCIETY CHAIRMAN SHITIKOV VISITS POZNAN

LD242230 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Apr (PAP)--A delegation of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society [led] by Aleskey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, stayed in Poznan today. The delegation is in Poland on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of signing the Polish-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Soviet guests visited a harvesters factory in Poznan where they met with activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society in that city. The plant, built early in the 1950s with considerable aid of Soviet experts, now exports its products also to the USSR. So far, 25,000 [word indistinct] have been exported to the USSR. Some 2,500 straw cutters are sent annually to that country.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD251926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The delegation of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society central board led by Aleksey Shitikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Council of the Union and chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society central board, has ended its visit to Poland.

Today a meeting was held between Laeksey Shitikov and Sejm Marshall Stanislaw Gucwa. Satisfaction was expressed at the successful development of relations between the two countries' parliaments. The important role of our countries' vigorous cooperation in overcoming all the difficulties resulting from the present international situation and in the strengthening of the community of the socialist states was stressed.

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has invited a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to pay a friendly visit to Poland.

Also today Aleksey Shitikov met members of the leadership of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. In the afternoon the Soviet delegation left Poland.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON SOVIET TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD241748 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Apr 81

["A Bulwark for the Security of Socialist Poland"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Apr (PAP)--The alliance between Poland and the Soviet Union and the unbreakable brotherhood-in-arms with the Soviet Army throughout the post-war period have been an invaluable guarantee of our security, writes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOŚCI to mark the April anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR. In the international context, the paper continues, the West German revanchists have made new claims against this alliance. Nevertheless, we are calmly and vigilantly watching the actions of the West German revanchists, whose activities are clearly connected with the present situation in our country.

In the profound crisis which our country today finds itself and in the face of dangerous tensions and the lack of social stability, the allaince with the Soviet Union is an unbreakable bulwark of our security and of our faith in successfully overcoming all difficulties.

Further evidence of this is the opinion of Polish communists expressed by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress. At the same time, our Soviet friends gave us economic aid in the form of credits, a convertible currency loan, and first and foremost in the form of various trade benefits.

Putting complete faith in the present leadership of the PZPR headed by Stanislaw Kania and in the government of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Soviet leadership reaffirmed once again that from its point of view, Poland is a valuable partner and reliable ally of the Soviet Union.

This trust is well-founded. Poland has been, is and will be a sincere ally of the Soviet Union and a firm link in the Warsaw Pact. The Polish Army has been, is and will be a reliable ally to the Soviet Army. We shall be faithful to the treaty concluded 36 years ago. We shall preserve fidelity to the brotherhood-in-arms born on the great path to the battle for Berlin. We shall continue to strengthen it in joint service, guarding peace and socialism, and guarding the security of all peoples of the socialist community, the Polish Army newspaper notes in conclusion.

SEJM COMMISSION DISCUSSES TRADE WITH SOVIET UNION

LD250948 Warsaw PAP in English 0818 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Apr (PAP)--Polish-Soviet economic relations and trade were examined at a meeting of the Sejm Foreign Trade Committee. These issues were presented by Deputy Chairman of the government Planning Commission Stanislaw Dlugosz and Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Tadeusz Nestorowicz.

The USSR's share in Poland's trade rose from 28.4 percent in 1975 to 32 percent in 1980. In 1981, this index will grow to 37 percent. Between 1976 and 1980 Polish-Soviet trade was growing by 10.3 percent anually. Polish exports were rising only by 7.8 percent, while imports by as much as 12.7 percent.

In terms of value, the Polish-Soviet annual trade doubled in the past five years as compared with 1971-1975. The 1976-1980 trade agreement was exceeded by 7,200 million dollars, surpassing 45,000 million dollars. Since 1974, Poland has been running a deficit each year, which is systematically growing.

The USSR is the main supplier of the basic raw materials for the Polish economy.

They include: crude oil, iron ore, ferro-alloys, cotton and appatites. In view of the fact that these deliveries do not meet the needs of Poland, she has been taking part in developing the mining of raw materials in the USSR to get higher than planned deliveries of these raw materials.

Last year, these additional supplies accounted for 12 percent of Poland's imports of Soviet raw materials. In 1980 Poland got, among other goods, 500,000 tons of grain for a 5 percent credit. The value of these deliveries amounted to 85,000 million roubles as part of this credit.

At the same time, the USSR granted Poland a deposit of 150 million dollars. It rescheduled the dates of repaying 280 million dollars of free-currency credits falling on this year and granted a 160-million-rouble price credit to compensate for raises in prices in Poland's imports from the USSR. This credit is granted for 10 years with a 2 per cent annual interest.

This year, the value of deliveries of commodities not provided for by the protocol amounts to 150 million roubles. Besides, Poland obtained a 3-year bank credit of 190 million dollars for purchasing food, an annual bank deposit of 150 million dollars, an unrepayable loan of 465 million dollars and the rescheduling of the payment of 280 million dollars for the next two years. Besides, the USSR gave Poland a price credit of 175 million roubles to compensate for part of the 1980 deficit and rescheduled for five years the repayment of the 540 million rouble price credits given Poland in the past five-year period.

Meanwhile, in view of troubles in coal mining, Poland decreased deliveries of this raw material to the USSR from 9.5 to 5.5 million tons last year. Poland is also reducing supplies of copper, calcined soda, sulphuric acid, paints, lacquers, processed and frozen fruits and vegetables, washing agents, medicines and cosmetics. All in all, Poland's 1981 exports to the USSR will be lower by 350 million roubles than provided for by a many-year agreement.

Deputy Interviewed

LD250200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] A session of the Sejm Commission for Foreign Trade was held today. The subject of this session was the development of trade and economic exchanges with the Soviet Union. Discussions on this report were very animated. Deputy Jerzy (Korzonek) also took part in the discussions and our Sejm reporter Jerzy (Skotnicki) has asked him to come to the microphone:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Deputy, the subject of today's commission session are key issues pertaining to the further all-round development of economic cooperation and trade exchange with the Soviet Union. As always these titles of our [referring to last sentence] are very long. The point is quite simply trade with the Soviet Union and economic exchanges.

[Answer] From the point of view of the vital interests of our economy and our country.

[Question] This is a subject around which much misunderstanding accumulate and around which the most varied kind of gossip circulates. People talk of the excessive exploitation of Poland by the Soviet Union in this sphere and so on. How does the truth appear?

[Answer] The truth is above all as follows: The Soviet Union has been and remains our natural market both for raw material supplies and also a market for the development of our industry. What does this exchange look like right now? One-third of our trade, of our total trade turnover, is with the Soviet Union. The structure of this turnover is exceptionally favorable for us. Thus, first and foremost, 60 percent of this consists of basic raw material supplies such as crude oil, gas and cotton.

In other words, raw materials which are needed by our industry. More than 57 percent of our exports to the Soviet Union consists of machinery and installations. This export structure is very favorable and, for a change, the import structure is also very favorable.

[Question] But how do things look now in this economic situation our country is in, when plans are not fulfilled and when there is a drop in exports, including those to the Soviet Union, I believe?

[Answer] Yes, we are currently not discharging our supply commitments to the Soviet Union. Compared to previous years exports of coal and coke have dropped. Exports of copper have gone down.

[Question] What about imports?

[Answer] Imports this year are in general assessed on two levels. First, the level of implementing annual import commitments in relation to the passing of time and the other level is that of linking import deliveries from various countries with our export deliveries of raw materials that are important for those countries. This is the case with the socialist countries, which keep a fairly strict eye on the calendar and also on what we supply. It is only depending on this that they deliver to us the appropriate amounts of raw materials for our (?factories). But the Soviet Union, it must be said, does not keep an eye on the calendar. A number of deliveries arrive ahead of schedule. Also, they understand our difficulties at this moment by implementing the deliveries of those raw materials which are vital for our industry.

[Question] At present we have a negative balance regarding trade with the Soviet Union. We import more than we sell.

[Answer] Unfortunately, the negative balance is increasing in foreign trade this year. This tendency will exist until 1985. This balance will become increasingly bad. We had about 1 billion foreign exchange zloty at the end of the year, even less than 1 billion foreign exchange zloty at the end of 1980. This year we will be more than 3 billion foreign exchange zloty in the red and this will increase. We have incurred debts in the West and now we are beginning to incur debts in the East. This economy cannot function in this way. No country can afford this. Each country must strive to balance turnover. This is the fundamental problem facing the whole of the economy right now--this problem does not face foreign trade because foreign trade is an element which stems from what the economy produces. With the tendency being what it is at present this is an exceptionally dangerous tendency. The question really arises of what will bail us out.

[Question] Precisely.

[Answer] What will bail us out?

[Question] Are we left with [word indistinct] or good work?

[Answer] We have no alternative--only and exclusively good work.

[Question] Then after 1985 is there a chance that we will bounce back from this low?

[Answer] I cannot say. It emerges from the information we received today that forecasts are ready for the years up to 1990, particularly regarding our relations with the Soviet Union, with the socialist counties, and what has to be done to reverse this unfavorable trend. I think we will be able to talk about this only after a certain time when such a report is presented to the Sejm commission by the Planning Commission. [end recording]

U.S. DECISION TO LIFT GRAIN EMBARGO REPORTED

LD252306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has decided to lift the embargo on the deliveries of American grain to the Soviet Union. The President said that he made this decision in accordance with his election campaign promise.

Let us remind you that the embargo was introduced on 4 January 1980 by President Carter, following the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

CONCERN EXPRESSED ABOUT MILITARY USE OF SHUTTLE

LD251314 Warsaw PAP in English 1117 GMT 25 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Apr (PAP)--The Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote that the first space expedition of the Columbia space shuttle ended in an unexpectedly smooth success but also voiced its concern whether this success will not release a destructive arms race in outer space.

"The Pentagon as partner in the entire venture does not conceal its intentions to use the space shuttle for military purposes. Certainly, detailed plans for the implementation of these plans are kept in the Pentagon's best guarded safes. Nevertheless, several highly probable fragments of the military programme of the space shuttle's flights were disclosed chiefly in the U.S. press in the form of raptures over the 'unlimited defence possibilities created by the emergence of shuttles'.

"Meanwhile, THE TIMES of London said that flights of the space shuttle will be connected with a secret plan code-named 'Talon Gold' providing for the possibility of installing 'a new space weapon with laser beams on these projects'.

"In view of the lack of progress in the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on anti-satellite weapons now going on in Geneva, a new stage of militarization of outer space by the Pentagon must arouse justified concern over the maintenance of peace not only on the earth," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

TRYBUNA LUDU TELLS 'TRUTH' ABOUT SOYUZ-81 EXERCISES

AU271425 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Apr 81 p 6

[Stanislaw Reperowicz article: "After the Soyuz-81 Exercises: The Supreme Goal--Peace and Security"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] A FEW DAYS AGO, THE COMMUNIQUE WAS PUBLISHED ON THE COMPLETION OF THE PLANNED SOYUZ-81 COMMAND AND STAFF EXERCISES HELD BY WARSAW PACT ARMIES AND NAVIES 17-27 MARCH ON THE TERRITORIES OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, THE GDR, THE USSR AND THE CSSR. ALTHOUGH THE TROOPS THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE EXERCISES HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR HOME GARRISONS AND MANY SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE RESERVE, IN THE UNITED STATES VOICES CAN STILL BE HEARD SENSELESSLY DISPUTING THE TRUTH OF THE ABOVE INFORMATION.

We have already become accustomed to constant attacks by the hostile forces in the West on the Warsaw Pact and to its real defensive nature being ignored, but a campaign of slanders as tremendous as that launched in connection with the recent exercises has never been noted to date.

Institutions specializing in psychological warfare against the socialist states have resolved to deepen the state of public agitation by means of false reports alleging preparations for the violation of the borders of the Polish People's Republic by troops of other socialist states worried about developments in Poland.

Insinuations about the Soyuz-81 exercises were intended to create among the Poles distrust with regard to the fraternal countries and, consequently, to bring about a breach in the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact.

Today it is already known that the other objective of creating an atmosphere of artificial anxiety around our country was to foment an appropriate climate of fear conducive to breaking the resistance of the West European public that is protesting against the intensification of the arms race and the deployment of new American nuclear missiles on the European Continent. The link between those issues and the situation in Poland became even more obvious after the session of the NATO Group for Nuclear Planning, which was convened after the completion of the Soyuz-81 exercises. At that session Casper Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, emphasized the need for further delaying American-Soviet disarmament talks because of the alleged continued threat to Poland's sovereignty on the part of the Warsaw Pact.

BY THE WAY, IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT THE SIGNING OF THE WARSAW PACT, 26 YEARS AGO, WAS A STEP IMPOSED ON THE SOCIALIST STATES BY INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.

The allies are developing cooperation in many fields. Among other things, they are organizing--depending on the needs, but, because of political and economic conditions, not too frequently--command and staff exercises with the participation of troops. They help improve command and staff cells, promote cooperation and make it possible for the participants to see the training standards of other troops and the qualifications of professional cadres.

EACH OF THOSE EXERCISES WERE RECEIVED BY OPINION-FORMING NATO CIRCLES WITH HOSTILE ATTACKS.

This is inexplicable, since for many years the NATO command has been organizing its own troop exercises on a significantly larger scale, several times a year.

THOSE ARE THIS SPRING'S MILITARY REALITIES. THEY ENGENDER THE QUESTION: WHY DO THE PENTAGON AND NATO COMMAND, ON THE ONE HAND, PUT INTO OPERATION AN ENORMOUS MILITARY MACHINE WHILE DENYING THE SOCIALIST STATES THE RIGHT TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR OWN DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS ON THE OTHER. AFTER ALL, THE SOYUZ-81 EXERCISES WERE EXTREMELY MODEST, AS FAR AS THEIR TASKS, PROGRAM, THE NUMBER OF TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT INVOLVED AND TERRITORIAL SCALE ARE CONCERNED.

Most national contingents held the exercises on the territories of their own countries. Subjects connected with the organization of defense and with the repulsion of a possible attack were the main ones. Naturally enough, the exercises included various versions of actions, for example, stopping the "enemy's" troops by armored and motorized units, or supporting infantry operations by assault helicopters. They also tested the efficiency of combat engineers in building bridges across wide water obstacles, the functioning of the supply system and other typical operations learned by troops in their barracks.

Among other things, the program also included operations connected with the defense of the sea coast. That point is of particular interest for our country since we have a more than 500-kilometer long sea border separating us from the NATO states. Along with the USSR and the GDR, Poland has for years been taking pains to transform the Baltic into a sea of peace. For some time those efforts have been hampered by the plans to introduce into the waters of that internal sea a squadron of NATO missile carriers, like that deployed in the Atlantic Ocean.

Like all other Warsaw Pact exercises, the Soyuz-81 program included many events aimed at enhancing comradeship in arms. The troops engaged in exercises met each other, as well as enterprise collectives, schoolchildren and ex-servicemen. Those meetings were particularly solemn in Pomorze region, marking at that time the anniversary of its liberation by the Soviet and the Polish people's armies. A meeting was held in Goleniowo, and the celebrations in the tricity area were attended by Marshal Viktor Kulikov who is a honorary citizen of Gdansk.

THAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MOST RECENT, SOYUZ-81 ALLIED EXERCISES WHICH HAVE BEEN SO BITTERLY ATTACKED BY THE COMBINED MEDIA OF ANTISOCIALIST PROPAGANDA IN THE WEST.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON RESCHEDULING WESTERN DEBTS

LD272055 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Andrzej Bilik Paris dispatch]

[Text] In the presence of Finance Minister Marian Krzak and his French counterpart Rene Monory, a protocol was signed today in Paris regarding the new conditions for our country's payment of debts contracted with Western countries. This document is the result of months of negotiation. The agreement reached concerns 15 partners--the majority of the Common Market countries, the Scandinavian states, Austria, Switzerland, the United States, Canada and Japan. It is expected that an agreement will subsequently be reached with Western banks.

Going some way to meet the demands of our country, the states from which we have borrowed expressed their agreement to reschedule the payments. This decision was made and dictated by the conviction that Poland will be in a position to restore its economy to normal within a relatively short time and will combat the most serious problems it faces.

More on Agreement

LD272254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Marian Krzak, Polish minister of finance, and representatives of the governments of 15 Western states which are Poland's main creditors, reached an agreement in Paris yesterday. It makes it easier for Poland to pay her debts. A protocol has been signed. It recommends the governments of 15 countries to postpone or reschedule 90 percent of the payment of credit installments together with interest due to be paid in the current year.

Moreover, representatives of the creditor countries have announced that they will deal positively with the matter of payment of credits due to be paid by Poland in 1982 and 1983. With this aim in mind the next round in the negotiations will begin in Paris in the second half of September.

SYMPOSIUM HELD WITH FRG ON LAW, CULTURE, RELATIONS

LD232226 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Apr (PAP)--A symposium devoted to chosen aspects of the process of normalizing Polish-West German relations was organized here today by the main commission for the investigation of Nazi crimes in Poland and the Institute for Research on Court Law at the Ministry of Justice. It was attended by scientists, political activists, members of social organizations and journalists dealing with this problem.

Speaking at the symposium Professor Jerzy Bafia, Poland's minister of justice, who is also the main commission's chairman, spoke about the decisions taken on February 12, 1981 by the standing conference of culture ministers in the West German lands, according to which FRG schoolbooks and maps of modern Europe will feature Germany within its 1937 borders.

Minister Bafia said that these decisions are another violation of the spirit and letter of the Poland-FRG agreement of December 1970.

The standing commission's decisions also ignore the results of many years of work put in by the joint schoolbook commission, which was called up by the Polish and West German UNESCO committees. Especially important here are the jointly worked-out recommendations concerning history and geography teaching.

The participants in the symposium adopted a communique in which they expressed their staunch protest against the standing commission's decisions. The communique said these decisions strike out at Poland's sovereignty and territorial integrity and are in vivid contrast with the spirit and letter of the agreement of 1970.

The standing commission's decisions also run against the norms of international laws, the CSCE Final Act, the U.N. declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace and the 1976 Polish-West German culture agreement. The latter fact also uproots the credibility of FRG's intentions in normalizing its relations with Poland.

The communique also said that the standing commission's decisions fan revanchist trends and territorial demands in the FRG.

Motivated by concern for the future of mutual relations, the participants of the symposium demanded the immediate anullation of the principles set by the West German standing commission on February 12, 1981 and a consistent and practical observation of the obligations imposed by the agreement of 1970 and other bi-lateral agreements between Poland and West Germany.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE KARMAL ON NATIONAL DAY

LD271042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the Afghan Democratic Republic, Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Wojciech Jaruzelski sent congratulatory telegrams to the president [of the Revolutionary Council] of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal.

FRIENDSHIP WITH AFGHANISTAN ANALYZED, PRAISED

LD242302 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 24 Apr 81

[By PAP commentator Andrzeu Klosinski]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Apr (PAP)--Following the overthrow by the Afghan nation on 27 April 1978 of the feudal-bourgeois Daud regime, a people's and anti-imperialist state has come into being.

Afghanistan's embarkation on the road of progressive transformations has opened up a stage of rapid and allround development of Polish-Afghan relations. An important event punctuating this road was the visit which Afghan's foreign minister M. Dost paid to Poland in 1980. The visitor was received by Poland's premier and had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the visit the sides expressed their will to expand mutual relations and decidedly came out in support of continuation of the policy of detente and cooperation in international relations.

Poland has been lending Afghanistan political and moral support in implementation and defence of the national-democratic ideals of the 1978 revolution. On many occasions, this support has been reiterated in statements made by Polish politicians. One such example is the statement delivered by Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek during the UN General Assembly session last autumn. "Realism, honesty, the right to progressive transformations--are the main points determining our attitude to the complex problems of Southeast Asia, including situation round the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan," said Minister Czyrek. "We support initiatives of the Afghan Government designed to solve the existing questions on the basis of mutual recognition and in the spirit of good-neighbourly relations and cooperation," added the minister.

Cooperation between the Polish United Workers' Party and the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan plays an important role in promoting cooperation between the two states and nations.

Contacts are being expanded by the two countries' academies of sciences, youth and women's organizations, as well as between the capital cities. In November 1979, the Polish news agency, PAP and BAKHTAR signed an agreement on cooperation. Under preparation is an agreement on cooperation between the two countries' radios and televisions.

Because of Afghanistan's domestic situation and the exceptionally difficult economic situation in Poland, two-way trade is small, amounting to about $1 million a year. Under preparation is an agreement under which Poland will build in Afghanistan a plant producing carpet yarn.

On the request of the Afghan authorities, Poland will prepare and publish an atlas of Afghanistan. Poland assists Afghanistan in training personnel for that country's national economy. By now, several hundred Afghans have completed various university or vocational courses.

Like in the past, Poland will strive to strengthen and expand friendly relations with the Afghan Democratic Republic in the interest of progress, peace, international security and cooperation.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES MONGOLIA'S CHOYNORYN SUREN

LD280938 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Apr (PAP)--Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Premier [as received] Choynoryn Suren of Mongolia, now in Warsaw in connection with the 9th session of the inter-governmental Polish-Mongolian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. Mr Suren heads the Mongolian side to the commission.

The two premiers assessed positively the to date Polish-Mongolian economic cooperation and (?resolved) the basic trends of its further expansion.

Present were: Vice-Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Polish side of the inter-governmental commission, and Ambassador Sandagiyn Sosorbaram of Mongolia.

THREE-YEAR CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MOROCCO

LD232328 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 April (PAP)--The 3-year programme for the implementation of the cultural agreement between the Polish and Moroccan Governments for the years 1981-1983 was signed at the Foreign Ministry here today.

The programme envisages the development of direct contacts and cooperation in the field of culture and science. It also defines the principles of cooperation in [word indistinct] of Moroccan University teaching staff with the help of [words indistinct].

LEADERS GREET HENG SAMRIN ON NATIONAL DAY

BK230900 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] On 15 April 1981, Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, sent a greetings message to Comrade President Heng Samrin on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the 17 April 1975 victory over the U.S. imperialists and the lackeys of the reactionaries.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the independence day of the PRK, on behalf of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish Government and all Polish people, and in our own names, we would like to present our warmest congratulations and best wishes to you, and through you, to the KNUFNS [Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation] Central Committee, the KPRC [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council] and to the heroic Kampuchean people.

We note with pleasure that all the victories scored by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KNUFNS in defending and rebuilding the country and in struggling for the consolidation of their independence, freedom and the right to peaceful development have contributed to strengthening the position and prestige of the PRK on the international scene. We are pleased to see that relations between our two countries and peoples are developing steadily.

Would you please accept our best wishes. May the fraternal Kampuchean people achieve more successes and may you enjoy good health and happiness.

DETAILS OF COUNTRYWIDE MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS CITED

LD272030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] On 1 May the festival of the working man will be celebrated for the 92d time. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has urged all workers to take part in the May Day events, which demonstrates the unity of the Polish world of labor concerning the ideals of socialism and the work of socialist renewal which has now been embarked upon.

Preparations for the May Day events have started in all towns and regions of the country. Party echelons and branches of the trade union movement have proposed this year various projects concerning the observance of the workers' tradition. There will be traditional processions, though devoid of rich adornments and tribunes.

In workers' Lodz there will be on May Day a rally of the community at the foot of the monument to the revolutionary dead. The May Day workers' festival in Katowice Voivodship will be combined this year with the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Silesian uprising. After a short rally at the market place in Katowice the participants in the demonstration will march to the monument to the Silesian insurgents. In Gdansk the highlight of the May Day celebrations will be a rally at the Glowny Tawg. This year's march in Torun will follow a new route. There is also going to be a procession in Grudziadz, while in other towns of that voivodship formal meetings and concerts will be arranged.

In Lublin a committee has been set up for the commemoration of Labor Day and of the 190th anniversary of the 3 May Constittuion. At the people's meeting square in Lublin a May Day rally will be arranged. An important element in the May Day celebrations in Czestochowa Voivodship will be a meeting with veterans of the workers movement and work veterans.

In Wroclaw the party voivodship committee has decided that the traditional procession will not take place. On the other hand, a rally with the participation of delegates from the Wroclaw factories is to be held in the People's Hall. Events will take a similar course in the Jelenia Gora, Olsztyn, Pila, Siedlce, Slupsk and Tarnobrzeg voivodships.

No Marches in Gdansk

LD271546 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 27 Apr (PAP)--The voivodship social committee for marking the 1 May holidary, after holding consultations with workforces, has proposed a program for the 1 May festivities which is different than that of previous years. It has been decided not to hold marches and it has been proposed that they be replaced by gatherings, shows and dances.

A gathering in Dlugi Targ Street in the afternoon will mark the heights of the 1 May festivities in Gdansk. The shipyard workers, for instance, will invite their families to the shipyard on that day, and along their way to the gathering they will lay bouquets of flowers to the monuments to the victims of the events in December and to the defenders of the Polish Post Office.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS CONFERENCE OF VOIVODSHIP LEADERS

LD271212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski will today chair a conference of voivodas and presidents of voivodship towns in Warsaw. An assessment and proposals relating to cooperation with the trade unions and with the agricultural self-government movement and individual farmers' organizations are the subject of the meeting. The work done so far in carrying out spring field work in agriculture will also be discussed. A report on the running of administrative buildings handed over for social purposes, with particular account being taken of housing problems and matters connected with the health service, will be presented during the conference.

NEW COMMISSION ON LAW, PUBLIC ORDER FORMED

LD280918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] In conformity with an announcement made in the Sejm by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, a coordinating commission for affairs on issues involving the observance of law, the rule of law and public order has been established.

It is to be a working organ of the government Presidium and of the chairman of the Council of Ministers. The head of the internal military service, Lieutenant General Czeslaw Kiszczak, has been appointed its head. The commission consists of representatives of the following ministries: justice; internal affairs; administration, local economy and protection of environment; labor, wages and social affairs; finance; trade union relations; chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers and other supreme and central organs.

In addition, representatives of the Supreme Control Chamber, the Supreme Court, the Supreme Administration Court and of the Public Prosecutors Office will be invited to take part in the work of the commission.

The commission will cooperate with poltiical, social and trade union organizations, with the National Unity Front, the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Polish Lawyers Association and the Supreme Council of Advocates.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY URGES CHANGE IN PRICE POLICY

LD241416 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 24 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries a commentary today by Jerzy Baczynski which reads in part: For the past few weeks we have had an opportunity to see how industry, commerce and the administration have worked together so as to compromise the rationing system. The inefficience of the distribution apparatus does away with the illusion that the coupon system will introduce order on the market and will ensure for everyone the food ration due to him.

Only the mutual adaptation of prices can finally provide honest information, for the producer and the customer, about the real cost of acquiring food. This would make it possible to limit the hoarding and buying for fodder. It would induce many farmers to step up production. In short, a price operation carried out in a relatively short time could increase the supply of food and this is, of course, most important.

For the first time we have an opportunity to carry out this unpleasant operation without a collapse. But talks with trade unions ought to start at the earliest possible date. The extension of rationing to include more goods constitutes a serious warning. Either we try to find a common tongue on prices, or let us prepare one knapsack for coupons and another for money which, under such a system, would become superfluous.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY READER CRITICIZES FOOD SALE ABUSES

AU241249 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18-20 Apr 81 p 5

[From the letters to the editor column: "Scandalous Lawlessness"]

[Text] From a reader, whose name and address are known to the editorial board:

The press has lately been publishing the impressions of the customers of the Rozycki department store who have been astonished by the riches of the goods offered for sale. In the normal shops you are confronted everywhere with a dreadful lack of everything, but in the Rozycki store you can get whatever you want, provided you pay through the nose. Well, you may ignore the offers of caviar, salmon and other such specialties, but you cannot tolerate the sales at criminal prices of the goods that have been bought out from shops by traders--goods as rare as groats, sugar, chocolate and ham. That scandalous and unpunished lawlessness, which scandalizes the people, could easily be liquidated. The "outflow" of certain goods from the shops could be stopped and the deprivation caused by such practices could be prevented. What is needed is a simple decree issued by the proper authorities to the effect that the militia keeps a constant watch over the Rozycki store and confiscates the "food articles" that are not produced by those who sell them. The "branches" of the Rozycki store in underground passages and at railroad depots should also be liquidated in such a way.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY SCORES BLACK MARKET, INCOMPETENCY

AU270650 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Apr 81 p 1

[Zbigniew Lubak commentary: "The Distributor's Market"]

[Text] The food crisis has begun to assume vast proportions. The black market is flourishing. Only well-off or very well-off people can afford most foodstuffs at market places. One can pretend not to see these facts, but this does not change the situation.

In Warsaw people with ration books in their hands are forming enormous lines before butcher's stores; giant lines are forming before food stores an hour of even more before opening time. Whoever arrives after 0600 may return home even without milk, let alone cream or curd.

The ration books should have been primarily a remedy against lines, in addition to a fairer distribution, since it was known in advance that these books would not provide us with a sufficient amount of cured meats and other kinds of sugar due to the short supply of these commodities. The public has begun to wonder if the total amount of meat assigned for rations was judged correctly. There are suspicions that ration books are duds. Is it possible? Well, why not, if nobody in Poland actually knows how many pigs or cows or how much grain, milk and so forth we have. Various data is contradictory.

When the rationing system was about to be introduced, it turned out that we did not know how many people we have in individual age groups. It is doubtful if the total number of our population is actually known. Certainly, we owe that to the brilliant statistical accountability of the Central Statistical Office and other branch institutions. The disorganization of everything and complete confusion are indeed a genuine success in an age of dynamic accomplishments.

But even worse is the fact that some people in Poland do not prove to be too eager to straighten the entangled trails of our economy and organization. I think that this also has contributed to the fact that meat lines have remained as long as or even longer than before, following the introduction of the rationing system.

If it were worthwhile to bear the enormous cost of the operation, this was certainly done not only to divide things more fairly, but al[illegible]o streamline the sale of meat. Besides, the issue is more general and applies to th[illegible]istribution of many other foodstuffs.

Taking a closer look at our trade, one can see quite clearly that a sensible concept of commodity distribution is nonexistent there. The number of blatant examples of simple inefficiency, carelessness, neglect and mistakes committed by trade is growing. For example, some cities have introduced a very strange timetable for buying cured and other meats with coupons: once a week, but the whole monthly ration at once. In other cities the customers seeking lard and other fats are sent to stores where they have not been registered, just to learn that lard is indeed available, but to obtain it they precisely should have registered, and so forth.

On this occasion it is worthwhile considering how to explain the fact that hundreds of kilos of ham, canned food and other foodstuffs are being occasionally dumped. It is not only I who would like to know who it is and how they take to account those responsible for such a state of affairs. In most cases, one can learn from press reports who found commodities of this kind, but rather seldom who "lost" them and why. And it is not only I who would like to learn who is personally responsible for the waste of food. The public would be thankful to the the appropriate organs for such information. The extraordinary situation calls for extraordinary measures to be applied to those who waste food.

The Ministry of Trade with its organizations, apparently, was envious that people always used to talk about the "producer's market." To keep abreast of others, the tradesmen have introduced (with success!) a distributor's market. Perhaps from behind the desks they can see that everything is alright, maybe even fine. But on the other side of the counter, where the customers are lining up, it is evident that things are worse than bad. And it is because of a lack of commodities that they happen to be so, not always for objective reasons.

Thus maybe in the postfestive, somewhat calmer atmosphere, the tradesmen--from the minister to the store manager--will make an honest examination to change the commodities distribution situation for the better. It is fine to trade in commodities that are plentiful; however, the present market situation confronts trade with particular requirements, because trade now both makes politics and shapes moods. This is a very serious matter that must not be handled with neglect or amateurishly.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY ON ELIMINATING 50,000 JOBS

LD270727 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The shortage of materials, raw materials and power, and the decline in production and limitations on investment activity must result in a reduction of employment in the national economy.

According to the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry, in construction itself it will be necessary to reduce employment by about 50,000 people. Therefore, it is essential to look for opportunities of ensuring to all released persons a change in their qualifications and transfer to other work. For example, the power industry today can employ 26,000 skilled workers.

POWER MINISTRY SEES POSSIBLE ELECTRICITY CUTS

LD252104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The Ministry of Power Industry and Atomic Energy reports that the failure to implement in full the planned April deliveries of hard coal to the power industry, particularly the decreased supplies of this fuel in the last 10 days of this month, has caused a considerable drop in coal reserves at power stations and power and heating plants. Some of them have coal stocks for no more than 36 hours' consumption.

In this difficult situation the Ministry of Power Industry and Atomic Energy and the Chief Inspectorate of Power Economy are forced to announce the vital need to reduce supplies of electricity and heating. The possibility is also being examined of applying a rotation system of cuts in electricity supplies to the population in the next few days. At the same time, all electricity and heating consumers are asked to reduce their consumption to a minimum.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON POWER INDUSTRY PLANS

LD270739 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The overhaul of the power industry began earlier this year, in February, Minister Zbigniew Bartosziewicz stated at a press conference today. The power industry is to receive 1,380 mw of power, including that from the Polaniec and Zarnowiec stations. Unfortunately, it is not certain whether the first 360 mw turbo-set at Belohatow will begin operation this year. There is a shortage of materials, including imported materials. The ministry has drawn up a program up to 1990. In view of the increasing shortage of fuels, the only possibility is the development of atomic energy. In this field we are 2 years behind schedule. According to the plans, two atomic power stations, in Zarnowiec and Ciechociniec, are to be built. It is also planned to build a power supply line of 950 kilovolts which will supply power from the Khmielnitskiy power station under construction in the Ukraine.

COAL DISTRIBUTION PLAN FOR SECOND QUARTER REPORTED

LD241310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpts] According to the press spokesman of the Ministry of Mining, the plan for the distribution of coal in the second quarter of the current year has been completed. As usual the largest customer for coal will be the power industry. It is expected that its requirements will be 13.25 million tons, 1,703,000 less than in the first quarter of this year. This can be explained by lower demand for electricity than during the winter months and by the switching off of blocks which are now undergoing overhauls.

Nevertheless, it is worth bearing in mind that the power station storage places must rebuild their coal reserves since at present there is only enough for a few days. Industry will also receive 947,000 tons less coal compared to the first quarter. On the other hand, coking plants will receive 17,000 tons more. Thus 9,935,000 tons will be processed in the coking batteries. Individual customers are to receive 7,325,000 tons, only 3,000 less than during the past winter quarter. Coal exports, on the other hand, will be appreciably increased from 2.39 million to 6.5 million tons.

PRODUCTION FIGURES IN NONFERROUS METALLURGY CITED

LD271246 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0908 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Apr (PAP)--The main causes of the cut in the production of the chief nonferrous metals planned for this year are investment cutbacks, energy difficulties and a 5-day work week in the nonferrous ore mining industry.

The plan for the current year envisages the production of 340,000 tons of (?electrolytic) copper (17,300 tons less than last year), 200,000 tons of zinc (15,300 tons less) and 77,000 tons of lead (5,000 tons less). Production will drop by 32,000 tons at the Skawina aluminum works because of the need to halt production in the electrolysis shop.

The plans for the eighties above all envisage further developing the production of copper, as an industry yielding extensive export opportunities and which is based on domestic resources. At the same time copper production requires less energy expenditure than the production of other nonferrous metals. There are plans to produce 390,000 tons of electrolytic copper in 1985, and 420-450,000 tons in 1990.

SEJM COMMITTEE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN VIEWS ECONOMY

LD232310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Interview of Sejm Deputy Lukasz Balcer, deputy chairman of the Sejm Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances, by Warsaw radio's parliamentary reporter Stanislaw (Skotnicki) on 23 April in Warsaw after the commission's debate on the Polish economy's results during the first 3 months of 1981--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Deputy, is our country's economic situation as bad as described on radio and television?

[Answer] We are in the midst of a session of the Sejm Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances during which we are examining information received from the government on the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks during the first quarter of this year.

[Question] How does this implementation look?

[Answer] Bad, very bad. I can say that generally speaking our economic situation is critical. In all economic spheres the downward tendencies have intensified--in material production, industry, agriculture and construction.

In industry, during the first quarter of this year material production went down by more than 10 percent in comparison with the first quarter of last year. The situation in the field of raw materials and fuel is difficult. Coal extraction is decreasing. The fuel and power situation curbs possibilities for developing industry.

In agriculture, procurement of meat and milk has decreased. It is true that during March higher prices were paid for piglets, which proves the interest shown in pig production, but (?this has not made much difference).

In the area of construction more than 22 percent of the plan was not implemented in basic production in building and assembly enterprises.

The monetary incomes of the population went up, but the market situation is bad.

In the first and second payments regions exports went down and imports went up.

These are the fundamental realities of the economic situation.

[Question] Well, what should be done then?

[Answer] The government's proposals and the opinions expressed by deputies at the commission's session are aimed at defining priority of needs. These priorities would apply to the transfer of reserves and material means and to the transfer of the working force to priorities.

The most serious, the most important goals in the present situation are the production of foodstuffs, agricultural production and producing means for the protection of health.

[Question] This means medicines and so on.

[Answer] Yes, and such things as bandages, medical equipment, the production of means for personal hygeine.

[Question] Among others, detergent?

[Answer] Yes, naturally. In the field of industry this means specialized means aimed at developing services connected with exports, for example, the shipbuilding industry.

I think that to ensure the availability of services we should examine once again the possibilities for speeding up the development of local and light industries.

On the other hand, the nonpriority parts of industry will, well, reduce their production. This has to be (?borne) in mind. I think that in the present economic situation we should give serious consideration to the proposal that the Sejm carry out amendments in the plan and budget for 1981.

[Question] That is, this means that we must tighten our belts?

[Answer] That is so.

[Question] (?If we cannot tighten, then we) must earn more? This seems to be the best thing.

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] But all that you have said shows that there is no clear concept from the government for emerging from this situation?

[Answer] The subject of today's session was only the appraisal of the implementation of the plan and budget for the first quarter of this year. The concept for economic reform and overall changes was not the subject of today's session, and the government did not present any such concept.

MINISTER ON BACKGROUND OF FAULTY ECONOMIC PLANS

LD271012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Interview with Polish Minister of Materials Management Eugeniusz Szyr in Warsaw by reporter Anna Andrzejewska; date not given--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Sir, what is the work of your ministry in the present economic and raw materials situation of our country?

[Answer] Our economy is characterized by excessively high consumption of materials and energy. The point is to achieve technological and organizational progress and changes in the economic and financial system that would enable us to mobilize scientific [word indistinct] and the efforts of millions of people, employed in industrial and service enterprises, in support of reducing the use of fuels and power, raw and other materials.

[Question] You have been taking part, sir, in the economic and political life of our country for a great many years. If I am not mistaken, you were appointed under secretary of state for the first time in 1946, that is, 35 years ago.

You have worked in the State Economic Planning Commission and in the Committee for Science and Technology. You have been in government circles for such a long time that generations have come and gone during that period in Poland. Sir, did any of you gentlemen--ministers, secretaries of state, experts, directors, scientists--ever manage to point out that what happened in Poland in the 1970's was easy to forecast?

[Answer] All this should have been forecast and was possible to forecast. Besides, there were such materials and remarks forumulated; there were partial discussions and comprehensive discussions. The whole difficulty consisted in the fact that comprehensive discussions were avoided. I took part in the Council of Ministers' sessions many times as a minister but I never had the opportunity to take part in a general discussion on economic policy. Discussion of credit policy was taboo. There were no reports or materials distributed (on the subject), not even among ministers.

[Question] Mr Minister, how was it possible to fulfill one's official duties in these circumstances?

[Answer] There were a number of issues to be resolved, of course there were, but no strategic issues. As far as these are concerned, there was an impenetrable barrier. We proposed drafts of a strategic nature. [sentence as heard] And even in the resolutions of the Seventh Central Committee Plenum in 1973 on material economy we included strategic assumptions for the development of the economy, that is, development of those branches of industry which are less energy and material consuming... [interrupted by interviewer]

[Question] And was anybodv interested in this?

[Continues answer without paying attention to interruption] ...Next, the quality and durability of goods to be considered as a fundamental criterion in reducing consumption of materials in the country. All these premises are included in those party and government documents.

[Question] But sir, how was it possible for you to work since you knew that we were heading for disaster?

[Answer] To work? But we always work with a sense of duty. And the problem here is that the possible opposition to the policy being implemented as a rather derivative phenomenon, resulting from the obviously worsening political and economic situation. In such circumstances it is not difficult to show opposition. But... [interrupted by interviewer]

[Question] But there was no opposition!

[Answer] Well, it was growing slowly and gradually. It burst out suddenly.... [interrupted by interviewer]

[Question] Ah yes, but I am not talking about the opposition of the working class. I am asking about an opposition in ministerial circles, Mr Minister.

[Answer] There is no phenomenon of opposition here because the problem is that if there is a discussion of some problems one can discuss them, but if there is no discussion or if one is giving one's opinion, then this is entered in the minutes of the meeting, and that is that. Every discussion has its result only in the minutes. This was a style which consisted of banning discussion, in avoiding discussion. Those who knew the facts and knew how to interpret them used to prepare statements and motions for congress documents. All these elements were touched upon during congresses. Often they were even [word indistinct] but they did not have any influence on central decisions.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES LICENSE PURCHASING POLICY

LD261120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] According to the government press spokesman, the government Presidium has reviewed the problems of the policy of licenses [purchased from Western companies] in the years 1971-1980. The assessment was based on an analysis of the usefulness of purchasing licenses and the manner of their use and was carried out--according to information given to the Sejm on 10 April by premier Wojciech Jaruzelski--according to the decisions of the sixth plenum and of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and authorized by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. The assessment was carried out by teams of experts comprising over 300 scientists from the Polish Academy of Science, colleges, scientific research institutes, and the Chief Technical Organization. The analysis demonstrated that without the purchase of the majority of the licenses it would not have been possible to achieve a higher level of production in many areas of the economy, to set in motion the manufacture of new products or to master modern technology. But the assessment also points out the serious errors and offenses committed in the licensing policy during 1971-80 and the painful consequences for the economy.

Among the 428 licenses purchased, experts questioned the usefulness of 42 purchases. A total of 332 licenses were introduced into production, of which 236 were introduced by the planned date. Another 40 licenses are in the process of being implemented, and in the remaining 46 cases they have been withheld from realization. The delay in the introduction or the nonutilization of part of the licenses resulted above all from a lack of coordination between the purchases and investment possibilities. In the case of many licenses there continues to be a high level of cooperational import of materials and subassemblies. A large number of the licenses introduced do not achieve the supposed export volume.

A representative of the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] informed the government Presidium of the control procedures being carried out in the areas of license policy by the organs of NIK.

The prosecutor general said that the organs of the Public Prosecutor's Office, in the light of the decisions of a team of experts, saw the need to initiate preliminary legal action with regard to the unjustified purchase of licenses, and also in cases where the licenses purchased were not introduced.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski made a positive judgment of the difficult and responsible work executed by the experts. However, the report calls for further essential deepening and broadening of the work, especially in the sphere of proposals to determine the possibility of rational and fullest possible exploitation of the licenses bought.

The premier said that, bearing in mind the overall social importance of the matter, the government considers it necessary that the Sejm, together with public opinion, should be informed of the purchase of the more important licenses. At present the most important task is the fullest possible exploitation of the purchased licenses and of the installations supplied in connection with them.

The next point discussed by the government Presidium was the state of the country's balance of payments. Due to a fall in export production, the balance of payments has suffered a further sharp deterioration. Thus there is a more painfully felt lack of the appropriate means to purchase from capitalist countries the raw and other materials, and the components necessary to maintain production in many enterprises. In this situation, the need for a growth in exports assumes extraordinary importance. This applies to many sectors of our economy, in particular to coal.

During the session, the government Presidium also discussed the draft order of the chairman of the Council of Ministers regarding implementation of the Sejm recommendations and suggestions by the organs of state administration.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST FORMER MINISTERS REVEALED

LD272010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] At a meeting with members of the Social and Legal Journalists Club of the Association of Polish Journalists, representatives of the Prosecutor General's Office and of the Ministry of Justice said that last year 1,008 indictments were directed to the courts concerning serious economic offenses. At present, legal investigations are in progress against four former ministers, seven former deputy ministers, five former first secretaries of voivodship party committees, and two former secretaries of voivodship committees. One hundred and two procedures are in progress against persons occupying the posts of director, head of department, or parish and town executive office.

It was stated at the meeting that the Prosecutor General's Office is not conducting investigations against Piotr and Andrzej Jaroszewicz.

SZCZEPAŃSKI CASE INVESTIGATION 'WELL ADVANCED'

LD241024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] We learn from the press spokesman of the Office of the Prosecutor General that the investigation in the case of Macieu Szczepanski is well advanced. Those in charge are trying to meet the date set for the completion of the investigation indicated by the prosecutor general at the Sejm session 6th March. At that time the prosecutor answered a question asked by Deputy Josef Serafin on behalf of the Rybnik constituency. The question pertained to the stage reached in the investigation of the case of the former head of the Radio and Television Committee, Maciej Szczepanski, and asked why public opinion had not been kept informed. The prosecutor general answered by saying, among other things, that the case was very time consuming and called for a thorough examination.

In addition to the NIK [Supreme Chamber of Control] inspectors, the investigation is being carried out by representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs as well as [words indistinct]. The prosecutor general said he expected that this stage of the investigation would be completed in March. Should that be the case, officials--that is, prosecutors and MSW [Ministry of Internal Affairs] employees--would be able to complete work in May.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL CONTINUES ABUSES INVESTIGATION

LD242210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The Office of the Prosecutor General continues its investigation into economic abuses perpetrated by the former management of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs. During the investigation many interrogations were held, including of people who live abroad. Necessary documents were secured [words indistinct]. Apart from Maciej Szczepanski and Eugeniusz Patyk, under temporary arrest are: Jerzy Hanbowski, Stanislaw Chrebecki, Halina Skup and Zbigniew Jozczyk, all of whom formerly held responsible posts in the committee.

Part of the material has been excluded from investigation, and regional prosecutors offices have been instructed to conduct separate procedures concerning crimes committed by persons outside of the committee.

Investigative material substantiates the charge of waste of social property valued at several million zloty. Reports which were forwarded to the Office of the Prosecutor General from the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] give rise to the justified suspicion that members of the former management of the committee are responsible for further economic abuses. The investigation which is being conducted aims at clarifying the criminal activity of all guilty persons.

In the next few days it is expected that the NIK will submit final protocols of control which will be investigated from the point of view of penal procedure.

The press spokesman of the Office of the Prosecutor General assured that the community will be informed successively about further progress made in the investigations.

INVESTIGATION OF FORMER VOIVODSHIP OFFICIAL

LD241302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The voivodship prosecutor's office in Skierniewice reports that an investigation into the case of the former deputy voivoda of Skierniewice, Wladyslaw G., is in progress. He is accused of exploiting his official position to derive illegal gain. Wladyslaw G. is being held in provisional custody. The investigation is approaching its conclusion.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON NEED TO DISCLOSE ABUSES OF OFFICE

LD270906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 27 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In an article entitled "Responsibility for Abusing Power" which is published in TRYBUNA LUDU, Andrzej Marek writes that "one of the key conditions for overcoming the sociopolitical and economic crisis in our country, of restoring the nation's confidence and trust in the organs of authority, lies in the earliest possible disclosure of abuse of public office and in prosecution of the culprits."

"The disclosure of frauds and the exemplary punishment of culprits contributes to the consolidation of the national conviction about authorities' adherence to the principles of legality. It also curbs the rumors which exaggerate the phenomena. It thus contributes to the self-cleansing of a given organ of authority, and as the result it serves to strengthen its prestige and authority in the nation."

"In this context, the author of the article continues, we must underline the positive character of the tendency to reveal all frauds, a tendency which has prevailed since the hot days of August. This tendency should be continued and strengthened.

WYSZYNSKI ILLNESS REQUIRES 'EXTENSIVE TREATMENT'

LD260838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] The Secretariat of the Polish Episcopate informs us that the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, is still being cared for at his residence. His illness calls for extensive treatment. We entrust this matter to the prayers of the faithful.

JELENIA GORA VOIVODA RESIGNATION ANNOUNCED

LD231746 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] The president of the Council of Ministers has accepted the resignation of Maciej Szadkowski and has recalled him from the post of voivoda of Jelenia Gora.

COMMUNIQUE ON NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU271901 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Apr 81 p 6

[Communique on Nigerian External Affairs Minister Ishaya Audu's 22-25 April visit to Romania, issued on 25 April in Bucharest]

[Text] Prof Ishaya Audu, minister of external affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, paid an official visit to Romania from 22 to 25 April 1981 at the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the Nigerian minister of external affairs, who extended to him friendly greetings and best wishes for health and happiness and for the Romanian people's prosperity, on behalf of Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. In his turn, President Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guest to extend cordial greetings to President Alhaji Shehu Shagari as well as best wishes for peace and progress to the friendly Nigerian people.

The two foreign ministers conducted official talks in an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding. They discussed the continuous development of Romanian-Nigerian relations and key international issues.

During the visit, the minister of external affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria also had talks with other members of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Examining the development of bilateral relations, the Romanian and Nigerian foreign ministers expressed the satisfaction of their governments with the positive upward evolution of political, economic, cultural and other cooperation between the two countries in the spirit of the 1978 solemn joint declaration and other agreements at the highest level. In this respect, the ministers emphasized the decisive role of the summit dialogue in ensuring the dynamism, durability and comprehensive development of relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the two countries and peoples. They also expressed the determination of the two sides to encourage contacts, talks and exchanges of visits at ministerial and other levels and between their peoples in order to deepen mutual understanding and identify new opportunities for cooperation in various fields.

During the talks, the sides paid primary attention to developing relations of economic cooperation and trade exchanges between Romania and Nigeria and to finding ways and means to further stimulate this cooperation in the coming years.

The two ministers pointed out the expansion of economic relations in recent years: the commissioning of wood processing plants within the framework of the Nirowi and Seromwood joint companies; the creation of the Romanian-Nigerian joint construction society and the start of its activity; the cooperation in building a national center for the mechanization of agriculture; the agreement on building a factory for timber products; and the substantial increase in the volume of bilateral trade.

The sides also assessed that Romania's and Nigeria's economies, which are in the full process of development and modernization, offer broad opportunities for intensifying and expanding cooperation in industry, agriculture and other fields of mutual interest. They agreed to support the adoption of necessary measures to carry out the cooperation ventures under negotiation or discussion concerning agrozootechnical plants and wood processing plants; the production of telecommunications equipment, cement and adhesives; assembly factories for tractors and so forth.

After mutually briefing each other on provisions of the socioeconomic development plans of Romania and Nigeria for the 1981-85 period, the two ministers decided to act to deepen economic and technical cooperation--through the participation of Romanian economic organizations and enterprises and on the basis of joint companies or other cooperating forms--in carrying out certain priority programs in Nigeria such as in oil extraction and refining, petrochemistry, rural electrification, the production of fertilizers, transportation, irrigations, agrozootechny and other fields.

The two ministers agreed to support measures to ensure the balanced development and continuous diversification of exchanges of goods and services between Romania and Nigeria and to closely supervise the resolution of current problems concerning the promotion of bilateral economic relations.

In this respect, the two ministers signed a memorandum on continuously developing economic cooperation and trade exchanges between the two countries.

In order to expand the legal framework for stimulating Romanian-Nigerian trade and cooperation, the two ministers agreed to accelerate negotiations on concluding agreements on mutual guarantees for investments, avoiding double taxation and maritime navigation.

During the exchange of views on major international issues, the foreign ministers of Romania and Nigeria emphasized that the determination of peoples to put a complete end to the imperialist and colonialist policy of oppression and domination and to be free and independent is increasingly asserting itself in the contemporary world. The ministers also stressed that actions to consolidate and redivide spheres of influence have lately intensified, that world contradictions among various states and groups of states have sharpened and that new conflicts and states of tension have emerged, something which has determined an aggravation of the international situation and posed new and serious dangers to the security, progress and peace of all mankind. The ministers assessed that in these circumstances it is all the more necessary to ensure the close unity and cooperation of all peoples to halt the deterioration of international life, to thoroughly eliminate the policy of force and threat of force and to resume and continue the policy of detente, national independence and cooperation.

They spoke out for peacefully resolving all differences among states through negotiations, in the spirit of respect for each nation's freedom, independence, sovereignty and right to independently develop along the road of progress and civilization without any foreign interference.

The foreign ministers of Romania and Nigeria pointed to the particular significance of strengthening security and developing cooperation and unity in Europe to increase the contribution of European countries to resolving major problems of international life, improving the world political climate and promoting peace, detente and understanding throughout the world. In this respect, they spoke out for intensifying efforts to ensure the success of the Madrid meeting and rapid progress in drafting a document of substance after the resumption of the meeting's proceedings, a document which can give real impetus to implementing the Helsinki Final Act.

The sides stressed the importance of reaching agreement on convening a conference on trust and disarmament, expanding relations of cooperation in all fields and ensuring the continuity of the process opened up in Helsinki, including the fixing of the date and place of the next meeting.

The two ministers reiterated the firm support granted by their countries to the struggle of peoples for freedom and independence and for abolishing the imperialist, colonialist, neocolonialist, racial discrimination and apartheid policy.

In this respect, they expressed the particular concern of the two governments with the tense situation created in southern Africa following the perpetuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African regime and with its attempts to hamper the Namibian people's access to independence. They said that, under current conditions, the Organization of African States and the Nonaligned Movement can make an important contribution to supporting the Namibian people's cause for national liberation. They also stressed that the UN General Assembly and the Security Council are called upon to fully exercise their role and to take energetic action to eliminate the opposition and obstacles raised by the South African Government to Namibia's access to independence. They reiterated the militant solidarity of the two countries and peoples with the just cause of the Namibian people and their firm determination to continue to grant it political, diplomatic, material and moral support in the struggle waged under SWAPO leadership to attain its inalienable right to free and sovereign existence. The sides also reiterated the solidarity of the Romanian and Nigerian people with the struggle of the oppressed people in South Africa against the policy of racist discrimination and apartheid.

Expressing profound concern with the very serious consequences of the arms race for mankind's peace and existence, the two ministers spoke out for adopting firm measures aimed at halting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. In this framework, they pointed out the imperative need to immediately proceed to reducing military expenditures, armed forces and armaments, allocating the released funds to each country's socioeconomic progress and the development of lagging countries.

The Romanian and Nigerian foreign ministers advocated concrete measures to eliminate the large gaps dividing the world into poor and rich countries and the state of socio-economic underdevelopment in which a large part of mankind lives as a result of the long colonialist policy. They believe that efforts should be intensified in order to build a new international economic order based on full equality and equity, which can ensure the faster progress of all countries, primarily of developing ones, can facilitate the broad access of peoples to the achievements of advanced science and technology and can strengthen overall political and economic stability.

The two ministers highly assessed the role of nonaligned countries in the positive evolution of international life, in promoting the new principles of relations among states and in asserting the policy of independence, cooperation and peace.

Pointing out the good cooperation between Romania and Nigeria at the United Nations, in other international organizations and bodies, in the Group of 77 and in the Movement of Nonaligned States, the two ministers decided to continue to act to deepen and expand this cooperation, including organizing more frequent consultations between the two ministries of foreign affairs and intensifying exchanges of views and cooperation between the two countries at various international meetings.

CPSU ACTIVISTS DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU271844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Apr (AGERPRES)--A delegation of CPSU activists, led by G.S. Strizhov, deputy head of the Science and Education Section of the CC of the CPSU made a visit of swap of experience in Romania as guest of the CC of the RCP over April 21-27, 1981.

The Soviet guests had talks at the CC of the RCP, the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, the Cluj County Committee of the RCP, the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP, the Ministry of Education and Instruction, visited learning establishments, sociocultural units in Bucharest and Cluj-Napoca Municipality.

At the end of the visit the delegation was received by Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

DELEGATION OF WAR VETERANS VISITS SOVIET UNION

AU271125 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, a delegation of the Romanian Committee of Anti-Fascists and War Veterans, led by committee chairman Reserve Lt. Gen Andrei Neagu, paid a visit to the Soviet Union. The Romanian guests had meetings with the leadership of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, and toured historical and cultural monuments in Moscow and Minsk.

DELEGATE GREETS ITALIAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS

AU271138 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Apr 81 p 6

[Report on RCP message conveyed to Italian Socialist Party [PSI] congress by Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee--date not given]

[Text] The RCP and Romanian working people--the speaker said--follow with profound interest the efforts made by the PSI to promote and strengthen the unity of action of national revolutionary, workers democratic forces, with a view to fulfilling the aspirations of the Italian workers class and people for progress and well-being, accomplishing changes in Italian society, ensuring national independence, international peace, security, cooperation and collaboration.

Expressing satisfaction with the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the PSI--greatly promoted by meetings and talks between RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and PSI Secretary General Bettino Craxi--the message states that these relations have continuously expanded and diversified on the basis of mutual esteem and respect, and have simultaneously contributed to the ascending evolution of the traditional relations between Romania and Italy in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other areas, and to intensifying cooperation in the international arena.

The Romanian people, the message stresses, ended the 1976-80 5-year plan with noteworthy results and, simultaneously with the 1981-85 5-year plan, began implementing the targets of the second stage of the RCP program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. Romania is now a country with a dynamic economy and with an increasingly richer social life. The current 5-year plan envisages further development of the production forces on the basis of the forceful assertion of the scientific-technical revolution, a profound agricultural revolution, and raising the Romanian people's general level of well-being. Similarly, special attention will be given to improving the organization of social leadership, developing socialist democracy, and expanding the working people's active participation in implementing our party-state policies.

We attach special importance to strengthening cooperation and security in Europe, the message adds, and everything possible must be done to successfully end the Madrid conference, to convene a conference on trust and disarmament, to halt the deployment and development of additional missiles in Europe, and to begin negotiations to completely eliminate them. All European peoples are interested in the continuity of the Helsinki conference, and we must make every possible effort to create a united Europe, ensuring a broad economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation based on respect for each nation's social system and each country's independence and sovereignty.

Romania is consistently working toward disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Today more than ever efforts must be made to halt the arms race, to gradually cut back military expenses and to allocate funds for national socioeconomic development and for helping the developing countries. Efforts must be intensified to eliminate underdevelopment and to achieve a new world economic order, as one of the basic conditions of socioeconomic progress for each people, and of security, national independence and peace.

In view of the aggravation of the international situation, of the economic crisis and of the general crisis of capitalist societies, it is necessary to intensify the struggle against the imperialist policy, against fascism and all diversion and enslavement of peoples.

The RCP is developing its cooperation and solidarity with communist and workers parties and is bolstering its cooperation with socialist and social-democratic parties and with national liberation movements--on the basis of full equality of rights, respect for each party's sacred right to independently decide on its political line, tactics and strategy--as well as with progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, in view of the need to strengthen the masses' national and international efforts in the struggle for social changes, for democratizing international life, for peace, detente, national independence and cooperation among nations.

Reaffirming our desire to further develop and deepen the friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the PSI, between our countries and peoples, we wish you, dear comrades, full success at the PSI congress and in your future activities devoted to promoting the basic interests of the Italian working people.

FOREIGN MINISTER, OTHERS RECEIVE ITALIAN LIBERALS

AU271846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Apr (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the Italian Liberal Party led by Valerio Zanone, general secretary of the party, who visit Romania, met Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs. During the talk, they expressed satisfaction at the upward course of the Romanian-Italian bilateral relations and exchanged views on the current international issues and, especially, about problems of European collaboration and security, of the Madrid conference.

The same day, the delegation of the Italian Liberal Party was received by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and continued talks with Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN RECEIVES CANADIAN VISITORS

AU271842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Apr (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, met on April 27 the parliamentary delegation of Canada, led by Jean Marchand, speaker of the Senate.

During the interview, they expressed satisfaction at the upward course of the relations between Romania and Canada, the mutual wish to further work for their amplification, with emphasis also on the contribution the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries can make to the multilateral development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, to the deepening of the mutual acquaintance and seeking out of new ways of stepping up the collaboration in various fields. The exchange of views also pointed to the role incumbent on parliaments in the two countries in achieving the disarmament, in engineering a climate of peace, security and cooperation the world over.

Aspects related to the further development of Romanian-Canadian collaboration and cooperation were discussed during the meeting on April 27 between Cornel Mihulecea, chairman of the State Committee for Nuclear Energy of Romania, and the Canadian parliamentarians.

KOSOVO PRESIDIUM ON CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES OF RIOTS

AU271704 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo at its session in Pristina has discussed an assessment of the causes, conditions and consequences of the recent hostile demonstrations in Pristina and some other places of the province. The Presidium referred especially critically to the activities of the League of Communists of Kosovo and other sociopolitical organizations, organs and social self-protection in the province. It was announced that these issues will also be discussed and assessed by the provincial committee at its next session.

HODZA ATTACKS 'SOME CIRCLES' IN ALBANIA ON KOSOVO

LD271454 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 27 Apr (TANJUG)--Member of the presidencies of Yugoslavia and of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza has expressed astonishment at the extent of which "some circles in Tirana are blinded by greater Albania nationalism and irredentism". They "do not see into what dan... they are bringing also the autonomy and independence of the People's Socialist Republi... of Albania by their instigation and protection of those who dared attack the firmness and stability of Kosovo and the integrity and firmness of Socialist Yugoslavia as a whole", he said. Risking, by their conduct, "also the survival of Albania itself", Hodza stressed, "they have obviously lost the sense of responsibility towards their own people and its vital interests".

Fadilj Hodza made these statements today, addressing a meeting of scientists, cultural and educational workers in Pristina, the capital of the Yugoslav Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

"Greater Albania nationalism, if it gained momentum, would fan up also greater Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and all other nationalisms in the Balkans in their ghostly forms", Hodza warned. "Next, they would easily become the best leverage for those aggressive forces in the world who are striving to actually transform the Balkans into a powder keg, into a dangerous hotbed of war not only on our Balkan Peninsula", he said.

Fadilj Hodza noted, however, that what prevailed in the world was a responsible reaction to the recent nationalistic demonstrations in Kosovo which were "organized by the enemy".

It has been, on the whole, realized in the world that behind the events in Kosovo are "those sinister forces who always instigate the creation of tense situations, who do not want peace or wish good to either Kosovo, or Yugoslavia as a whole or to the other Balkan peoples", Hodza said. Among the handful of those who openly supported the enemy, "the most vociferous were the Alists, Zoguists and similar notorious traitors of the Albanian people and their brethren by ideology the Ustashas, Chetniks and other fanatical anti-communists and obscurantists". "Yugoslavia's well-known enemies also raised their voice in a section, albeit minor, of the Western press", Hodza said.

Unfortunately, he added, "this motley chorus made up of renegades of the Albanian people whose members are working for all sorts of secret agencies, has been joined already for the second time by the Albanian Party of Labour organ ZERI I POPULLIT".

In this way, ZERI I POPULLIT "openly took under its protection the exponents of hostility and counter-revolution in Kosovo, while engaging in an all-out advocacy of their hostile slogans".

Pointing out the demagogic nature of the slogans "on the creation of a seventh republic, on the alleged unequal position of Albanians and their alleged exploitation", Fadilj Hodza stressed that these are "aimed directly against our commonality and deny all the results we have achieved". In reality, "we Albanians have taken a giant step forward, a step which was earlier unimaginable".

"Under Yugoslavia's political system, the Albanian nationality has realized full equality with the other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia", emphasized Fadilj Hodza. "Kosovo is represented on the basis of equality in all organs, organizations and institutions of the federation and the Socialist Republic of Serbia. The Albanians, "wherever they live in Yugoslavia, are completely free and enjoy equal rights both as citizens, and as a national collectivity". [quotation marks as received]

"Nobody, therefore, either in this country or abroad, has the right to play with our constitutional system" and "we shall never allow anyone to do so".

Fadilj Hodza recalled that the demands "for some kind of a republic which would bring together all Albanians in Yugoslavia are identical with the designs of the fascist, so-called Second Prizren League, "which our peoples rejected with rifle in hand".

As the nationalists amongst the Albanian nationality are thinking to come by other territories, so the chauvinsists of other nationalities would reach out for Kosovo and parts of Albania, Fadilj Hodza noted.

The member of the Yugoslav state and party presidencies stressed that "in their political megalomania, which is not far from adventurism, some responsible people in Tirana have recently tried to pose as protectors of the Albanians in Kosovo and Yugoslavia". However, the Albanians in Kosovo have proved their maturity. Kosovo has given 50,000 partisans who, together with other Yugoslav fighters under the command of legendary Marshal Tito fought against the occupation armies and renegades of the people. Therefore, ZERI I POPULLIT is trying in vain to identify a handful of open enemies with the Albanian people in Kosovo".

Fadilj Hodza pointed out the disorders in Pristina and some other towns in Kosovo were now being used by enemies of Yugoslavia to spread all sorts of untruths, as for example, on the number of dead and injured. It was, however, the ringleaders of the disorders who were to blame for the casualties, and, although we are distressed about this, "we shall defend the achievements of the revolution and post-war socialist development in the most resolute manner and by all available means", Hodza stressed.

Expressing surprise [illegible] Tirana's "concern" for the "sworn enemies of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", Hodza pointed out that the Albanian Government was silent about the circumstances in Albania itself. "Sad news" occasionally come from there. "Our people are sorry to hear of concentration camps, prisons, of the disappearance of prominent organizers of the people's liberation struggle and post-war construction. We wonder about the destiny of many missing persons", he said.

"Can we be indifferent to all that, particularly when the lives of such prominent and meritorious members of the Politbureau and Central Committee, generals, officers and other revolutionaries of the Albanian people are involved?" asked Hodza.

"Earlier, we never spoke of this as we did not want to burden Yugoslav-Albanian relations. But as all sorts of charges are being levelled at us in the name of brotherhood, let us be allowed to remind our brothers in Albania about some facts in their country", he said.

Citing facts about the development of Kosovo, "a development that only a few can boast of," Fadilj Hodza asked: If the Serbs are to "blame" for Kosovo's backwardness, "who is to blame for the backwardness of Albania?"

The Yugoslav functionary compared some facts about Kosovo and Albania, noting that there are twice as many students in Kosovo as in Albania, although the latter's population is twice larger, and that the Pristina commune alone has more radio and TV sets and cars than the whole of Albania. Pointing to the freedoms enjoyed by the Yugoslav citizens, Fadilj Hodza deplored the fact that the "Albanian people is today so isolated from the rest of the world and exposed to such a strong indoctrination and intimidation about being surrounded by enemies." "On this occasion, I wish to emphasize again that Albania is not threatened by any danger from the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia", he said.

Fadilj Hodza said that what took place in Kosovo, "constitutes an attempt--in the present unfavourable international situation--to deal a blow to Yugoslavia as a pioneer and one of the most active members of the Movement of the Nonaligned Countries, that is, to try and undermine the movement of nonalignment also from this side". Fadilj Hodza stressed, however, that "those who think that Yugoslavia will deviate from its course in the international field or that it will become passive, are hoping in vain". He also stressed that Yugoslavia, although it would "draw conclusions from the conduct of Tirana", still wished to develop its good relations with Albania in which progress had been made over the past ten years.

SUNDIC ANALYZES REAGAN'S LIFTING OF GRAIN EMBARGO

LD251748 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Although with a slight delay, Reagan has fulfilled the preelection promise of lifting the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union. If it is borne in mind that his first foreign political moves toward Moscow were quite sharp, which led many to believe that relations between the two superpowers were developing in an undesirable direction, Reagan's decision might be explained differently: that it took place sooner than expected. Although the lifting of the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union has been accompanied by the warning that it does not indicate an acceptance of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, the move by the U.S. President loses none of its significance. It indicates a certain lessening of tension between Washington and Moscow and maybe something more too.

Reagan's decision was probably influenced by America's West European allies who followed with the greatest anxiety and tried to mitigate the aggravation of relations between the two superpowers, since this kind of development did not suit any West European country, as it also did not suit American farmers when it came to grain sales.

However, this is probably not all. The decision on lifting the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union could also mean that the Western allies, together with the United States, have come to the conclusion that there is no longer the threat of intervention by the Warsaw Pact countries in Poland. It is not impossible, bearing in mind the Soviet peace initiative, that the Soviet Union has also given some assurances in this direction.

The decision by the Bonn government to postpone the visit by Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG, which should have taken place at the beginning of summer, also indicates that in the West increasing thought has been given to the need for continuing the dialogue with Moscow, above all on the problem of disarmament.

The visit has been postponed with the explanation that the Western allies' views on the policy toward the East have not yet been harmonized. In other words, the postponement of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn should not be interpreted as a breakdown in relations between the two countries, since no reasons exist for that at this moment. FRG Vice Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher recently returned from Moscow with the conviction, with which he also left for Moscow, that Moscow is very interested in good relations with the Western countries.

True, even at the height of their arguments and condemnations of each other, the two superpowers find ways to reach agreements on many issues even without mediators. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Ambassador in Washington Dobrynin have had an opportunity to talk about relations between the two countries, and their contacts have obviously not been in vain. A lack of readiness by America's allies to follow the policy of the new administration in every step it makes, as was also the case with the previous administration, has made it easier for Moscow to deal with Washington.

The present initial thawing, so to speak, of Soviet-American relations is sure not to proceed smoothly. However, there is the impression that Moscow was partly right to believe that it would be easier to deal with Reagan than with Carter. Although there were sufficient reasons for believing the opposite, particularly bearing in mind Reagan's numerous and very unpleasant statements, it has become obvious that Moscow was right to hesitate in being too sharp toward Reagan in its criticism of the new American administration, as it was toward Haig and Weinberger, secretaries of state and defense, respectively, in Reagan's administration.

TURKEY'S GENERAL ERSIN CONCLUDES VISIT

Meeting With Ljubicic

LD241452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1312 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today received in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense Gen Nurettin Ersin, commander of the land forces of the Republic of Turkey, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country and armed forces at the head of a military delegation from his country. The talks between General Ljubicic and the visitor from the friendly Republic of Turkey, General Ersin, dealt with the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the two countries' armed forces.

The talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were also attended by Adm Branko Mamula, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army. Also present at the talks were Hikmet Ozkan, Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Col Erol Ozkan, military and naval attache.

Received by Djuranovic

LD241454 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1340 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council (government), today received General of the Army Nurettin Ersin, commander of Turkey's land forces.

In the ensuing talk, in which Adm. Branko Mamula, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, took part, an exchange of opinions on the matters of interest for the further promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Turkey was carried out.

More on Djuranovic Talks

AU241912 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, also had talks with General Ersin. Views were exchanged on questions of interest for the further promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Turkey. It was noted that mutual interests and readiness exist for continued contacts of representatives of the two countries at various levels in order to examine the opportunities for the development of economic cooperation and of cooperation in other fields.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD242204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG)--Commander of the Turkish land forces, Army General Nurettin Ersin left here for Turkey today. General Ersin was on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, Admiral Branko Mamula.

SYRIAN INFORMATION MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Signs Agreement

LD232350 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 April (TANJUG)--A new agreement on cooperation between the news agencies of Syria and Yugoslavia, SANA and TANJUG, was signed here today. The agreement provides for further cooperation between the two news agencies in exchange of news and photos, in mutual assistance and exchange of personnel as part of study visits. Special emphasis was placed on cooperation between SANA and TANJUG within the framework of the non-aligned new agencies' pool. By their work, SANA and TANJUG will contribute towards an increasingly successful development of this form of informative cooperation among the non-aligned countries.

The Syrian news agency was founded in 1966. The first agreement between SANA and TANJUG was signed, already in November 1968, and it established cooperation which has now been assessed on both sides as successful and useful.

Grants Interview

LD232334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 23 Apr 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG)--The struggle for the new international information order, the Syrian minister of information considers, is not at all easy, it is even more difficult than some think. However, we must persevere in the struggle regardless of difficulties encountered so far and certain to emerge in future.

Syrian Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, on a four-day official visit to Yugoslavia, today stated this in his interview to the Yugoslav daily BORBA.

Urging the advancement of bilateral cooperation between Syria and Yugoslavia in the area of public information and their cooperation within the nonaligned news agencies pool and the nonaligned broadcasters pool, the Syrian minister enthusiastically welcomed forthcoming regular exchanges of texts between BORBA and the Damascus paper TISHRIN.

"This cooperation is an example to be implemented more broadly, which will enable us to get to know each other better and to understand each other better."

"In order to set ourselves free of bonds and monopoly of big world agencies, we need objective information and sincere, well-meaning cooperation within the pool founded by us. The nonaligned countries have established good principles for cooperation, Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad stressed, so that in the subsequent action there must be no wavering, conflicts or slow-downs."

"We need the new international information order and we shall achieve it through trust and understanding. Wavering and failures will be overcome by a more explicit political cooperation among the nonaligned countries, the Syrian minister said ending his interview to the Belgrade daily.

MEAT EXPORTS HURT BY GREECE'S EEC MEMBERSHIP

AU241720 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Apr 81 p 8

[B. Marijanac article: "Yugoslavia's Relations With the EEC; Disagreements Over an Agreement"]

[Excerpts] Hardly a year has elapsed since the signing of the SFRY-EEC agreement, which both sides welcomed as the beginning of a new stage in cooperation, along with stressing that the "permanent task of the signatories was to shape an economic and social reality from the provisions of the document"--as Wilhelm Haferkamp, chairman of the Ministerial Council of the "nine countries," stated in Belgrade last April. Difficulties and disagreements have already appeared on the first step. What is involved is a restriction of our beef exports to Greece, a question which still does not have its epilogue, but which has provided significant scope for deliberations as to whether every next expansion of the EEC will reflect negatively on Yugoslav businessmen.

Namely, the agreement between our country and the EEC sets the annual quota of imported beef from Yugoslavia at 34,800 tons. This quantity was determined when the community still had nine members. However, since Greece is a significant area where we exported on the average some 34,000 tons of beef (even up to 50,000 tons), Yugoslavia justifiably raises the question as to what will happen with this quantity now.

What has happened is that the EEC adopted autonomous measures toward our country. The quantity of our beef exports to the member countries is also determined according to these measures. In the first quarter, this quantity totaled 3,700 tons, and thus the quota of the "nine countries" was distributed among the 10 countries, Milica Ziberna, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, says.

Despite Yugoslavia's expectations that the agreed quantities of exports to the "nine countries" will simply be added up with the quantity of beef which we thus far annually exported to Greece--something that, in addition to other countries, Greece itself supported at last month's session of the Ministerial Council of the "nine countries"--the agreement was blocked by the opposition of France and Ireland.

There can be no doubt that the application of the trade agreement with the "ten countries" has met with difficulties already in the first year and has given way to specific problems, which not only restrict our exports, but moreover do not correspond to the principles on the basis of which the agreement was concluded--to respect all specific features of Yugoslavia as a socialist, nonaligned, European, Mediterranean and developing country, a member of the Group of 77. Besides, for this reason this agreement was also described as "sui generis."

BORBA REVIEWS 'GOOD-NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS' POLICY

AU241302 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 81 p 8

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "Lasting Principles"]

[Text] The foreign policy and peace of every country begin at its borders. The examples of improving good-neighborly relations, including notable exchanges of mutual visits from both sides of our borders (the visit of the Romanian prime minister that has just concluded, Djuranovic's recent visit to Vienna, and the talks of a vice president of the Federal Executive Council in Budapest) demonstrate in multiple ways Yugoslavia's determination to always give precedence to ways that lead to strengthening mutual trust and cooperation.

It was President Tito who, with his undoubtedly great personal contribution to developing our relations with neighboring countries, firmly laid the realistic and long-term foundations of Yugoslavia's approach and comprehensive and constant activity and thereby made the basic and lasting imprint on Yugoslavia's policy of good-neighborly relations that is based on a determination to implement the principles which we advocate in the world, primarily in our cooperation with the countries that are geographically nearest to us.

The fruitfulness of this Yugoslav policy, the consistency of which is its clearly evident characteristic, continues to be confirmed through the development of relations with each of the neighboring countries, something that also always has multiple beneficial effects on the situation beyond the boundaries of the region to which we geographically belong. At the same time cooperation prevents attempts to draw this geographical region, which is important in many respects, into the rivalry between the bloc and other foreign interests.

In this connection it is also clearly evident that the differences in the internal development and international positions of the individual countries, differences that are present here in all of their manifestations more than almost anywhere else, do not need to obstruct good-neighborly relations.

Stable, clearly defined and tested values are the essence of Yugoslavia's approach to its neighbors.

First of all, the lasting orientation of independent, nonaligned and socialist Yugoslavia to good and friendly relations with all of its neighbors is based on mutual respect for the principles of equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of others.

Furthermore, Yugoslavia has never had and does not now have any territorial claims against any of its neighbors, something that was most completely expressed by Yugoslavia's President Tito in his statement at the Helsinki conference when he emphasized that Yugoslavia considers the principle of inviolability of borders, which has been adopted as one of the fundamental principles of European security and cooperation, as a binding principle for itself and for all of its neighbors.

The development of good-neighborly relations also implies recognizing the rights of the national minorities which, in the process of adopting and strengthening democratic ties between peoples and states, can and should act as important long-term factors of friendship and agreement.

Yugoslavia's constant advocacy of developing bilateral relations with the neighboring countries, in as diverse forms as possible and in all spheres, unambiguously and lastingly implies that what is involved in this connection is cooperation based on mutual interests, mutual orientation toward one another, real potentials and the experiences gained so far.

Because of all that it is necessary, even when Yugoslavia's relations with the individual countries are as comprehensive as for instance those with Italy and Romania, to make further efforts to further develop that cooperation, something that significantly strengthens the climate of trust, mutual respect and greater understanding. The individual unsolved problems or disputes, which result from a real state of affairs in relations with the individual countries, naturally cannot be disregarded, although it is certain that disagreements can be most easily cleared up in an open dialogue on the basis of equality.

Briefly, in its relations with its seven in many ways different but certainly important neighbors, Yugoslavia acts according to its conviction that precisely cooperation is the sphere which cannot be limited by anything, and that borders really need not divide us but should link us together instead, as is the case in some places.

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO IRAN

LD260245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Edvard Kljun, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Islamic Republic of Iran, before the latter's departure to take up his new post.

OPPOSITION FIGURE ARRESTED; STATUS OF OTHERS NOTED

Marko Veselica Arrested

NC270600 Paris AFP in English 2229 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Apr (AFP)--Former economics professor Marko Veselica was arrested on Friday for spreading "hostile propaganda" and "inciting national hatred," a reliable source said here today.

Mr Veselica, who had taught at the University of Zagreb in Croatia, allegedly committed the offenses during an interview with a West German diplomat. During a first hearing on March 19, he said that he had given the interview to "defend himself against the public attacks" that had been made against him. On April 19, court authorities issued new charges, accusing Mr Veselica of "contacts with hostile emigres." Mr Veselica began a hunger strike when he was arrested, the source said.

In November 1972, he was sentenced to seven years imprisonment for "nationalism."

More On Opposition Figures

LD271008 Hamburg DPA in German 0928 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Zagreb, 27 Apr (DPA)--The Croat Professor Marko Veselica, who belongs to the circle of Yugoslav opposition, was arrested in Zagreb on Friday. This was learned on Monday from a well-informed source. Veselica, one of the organizers of the 1971 movement directed against Belgrade centralist tendencies, who was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment, has been under investigation for some time because of his "hostile propaganda." In addition, it has become known that the trial against Croat author Vlado Gotovac will begin in June. Gotovac was also in prison for several years. He is accused of having spread false information about the situation of the Croat people in Yugoslavia and about the social situation in the country in conversations with foreign journalists. For a similar offence the former Yugoslav general and historial Franjo Tudjman was sentenced in February to 3 years' imprisonment and to a 5-year ban on public appearances and published writings. An appeal is being heard against this sentence.

SARAJEVO PROFESSOR DISCUSSES CONCEPT OF STALINISM

LD271042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1723 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Interview by Sarajevo journal SVIJET with Dr Fuad Muhic, professor of law at Sarajevo University, on his new book entitled "Stalinism"--date not given]

[Text] Sarajevo, 26 Apr (TANJUG)--"A discussion at present on Stalinism presupposes, first of all, a methodological clarification of terms: Does Stalinism imply a span of time in the history of the USSR and the international communist movement (1924-1953), or a way of political life, its spirit and the methods which survive Stalin and which can also be encountered in other revolutionary societies? In the first case, it would be a question of "classic Stalinism" which evolved in the USSR following Stalin's victory in the struggle for Lenin's inheritance, the most typical features of which (dissolving of the revolution into terror, abolition of legality, disappearance of all political freedoms, unrestricted police terror and such like) disappeared after Stalin's death. In the second case, it would be a question of 'neo-Stalinism' as a specific repetition of contents from Stalin's era but in a more cunning form and accompanied by new ideological justifications. The experience of modern times assures us that neither of these two assessments is wrong but each of them could become one-sided if we wished to overemphasize only one of its dimensions. For instance, the attempt to restrict Stalinism merely to the time in which its architect lived inevitably leads to magnifying the role of a personality in history and to attributing this personality with magical and supernatural qualities. On the other hand, uncritical extension of the term 'Stalinism' to all the manifestations of political life in the socialist countries (particularly in the USSR) following Stalin's death would lead to a fatal equating of entire modern socialism with neo-Stalinism. This would not be historically just because something progressive has happened in the international communist movement, of which we must not lose sight even when it seems that neo-Stalinist tendencies in the movement prevail." This was said, among other things, by Dr Fuad Muhic, professor of the faculty of law in Sarajevo, in his interview with the Sarajevo periodical SVIJET, in connection with the publication of his book "Stalinism" by the Osloboduenje newspaper, publishing and printing work organization.

"Regarding present-day watersheds between Stalinism and neo-Stalinism," Muhic said, "it is of crucial importance to give at least an approximate answer to the question did Stalin create a system or did the system make Stalin possible? Those advocating the first thesis stress that Stalinism was an exclusive creation of Stalin's personal qualities, of his 'epic spirit' and 'Asian soul' which never learned to know democracy or aspired to it...

"The other thesis is opposite to this. Its champions believe that the Soviet system will bring forth a Stalin in any other personality which might head it, regardless whether it has an Aisan or European spirit, and that this situation will last as long as the system itself..."

"In the book entitled 'Stalinism,' the view is developed that the influence of both of these factors in the emergence of Stalinism were reciprocal," Dr Fuad Muhic said in his interview to SVIJET. He stressed that "our criticism and rejection of Stalinism was carried out by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, first at the practical-political level because in the first moments there was simply no time for theoretical deliberations of the conflict. These deliberations were provided by Tito at the Sixth Congress of the CPY/LCY in 1952 with the cooperation of our most prominent theoreticians (Kardelu and others)."